3 - MAR 1956

THE JOURNAL

OF THE INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(Successor to *The Abgila*)

Vol. 1, No. 2 MARCH, 1956

OFFICE BEARERS
OF THE
INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President:

Shri B. S. Kesavan, National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta.

Vice-Presidents:

1. Shri Prabhat Kumar Mukherjee (Sr. Vice-President), Librarian, Visva-Bharati, P.O. Santiniketan (Birbhum).
2. Shri R. Gopalan, Librarian, Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.
3. Dr. B. V. Raghavendra Rao, Librarian, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore 3.
4. Mr. S. Bashiruddin, Librarian, Lytton Library, Aligarh University, Aligarh, U.P.
5. Shri G. Harisarvottama Rao, President, Andhra Desa Library Association, Patamatalanka, *via* Vijayawada, Dist. Krishna (S. India).

Treasurer:

Shri T. C. Dutta, Inspector of Works, Eastern Railway, Bally (Howrah).

Secretary:

Shri G. B. Ghosh, Librarian, Geological Survey of India, 27 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 13.

Assistant Secretaries:

1. Mr. G. L. Gulati, Librarian, Indian Standards Institution, 19 University Road, Delhi 8
2. Shri M. N. Nagaraj, c/o National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta 27.

Librarian:

Shri A. K. Mukherjee, c/o National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta 27.

Members of the Executive Committee:

1. Shri B. S. Kesavan, National Library, Calcutta.
2. Shri P. K. Mukherjee, Librarian, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, Dist. Birbhum.
3. Shri T. C. Dutta, Inspector of Works, Eastern Railway, Bally (Howrah).
4. Shri G. B. Ghosh, Librarian, Geological Survey of India, 27 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 13.
5. Shri P. C. Bose, Librarian, Central Library, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
6. Shri G. L. Gulati, Librarian, Indian Standards Institution, 19 University Road, Delhi 8.
7. Dr. (Miss) S. Chitale, Chief Librarian, Director General of Health Services, New Delhi.
8. Shri P. N. Gour, Librarian, Sinha Library, Patna (Bihar).
9. Shri M. N. Nagaraj, Belvedere, Calcutta 27.
10. Shri A. K. Mukherjee, National Library, Calcutta 27.

Editors of the Journal: B. S. Kesavan and N. C. Chakravarti.

CONTENTS

	Page
Editorial	1
Inaugural Address by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, to the Unesco Seminar on Development of Public Libraries in Asia	14
Mr. F. M. Gardner's Address, on the Occasion of the Inauguration of the Unesco International Seminar on the Development of Public Libraries in Asia	18
List of Seminar Members	21
The Second All-Hyderabad Library Conference .. .. *K. G. Saiyidain*	23
News from Everywhere	29
Indian Typography .. . . *Norman A. Ellis*	35
Auxiliary Numbers of Places, India .. . .. *K. K. Guha Roy*	42
The Making of Good Books .. .. *Criticus*	46
Colon Classification—a Critical Survey of C Physics .. .. *Dhanpat Rai*	50
स्वतंत्र भारत का हिन्दी वाङमय .. .. कृष्णाचार्य	54

ILLUSTRATION ON FIRST PAGE OF COVER

Our Prime Minister arriving at the Delhi Public Library when he honoured the Unesco Seminar with his happy visit. The Director of the Seminar, Mr. F. M. Gardner, is escorting him. At the back (from L. to R.) is Prof. K. G. Saiyidain, Additional Secretary to the Ministry of Education, Shri Sohan Singh, Director of the Chiragh Seminar, and immediately behind the Prime Minister, Prof. Humayun Kabir, the Secretary for the Ministry of Education.

FRONTISPIECE

The President of the Indian Library Association 'At Home' to the Unesco Seminar and other Educationists and Librarians. The Director of the Seminar is third from the left and Prof. Humayun Kabir, the Secretary for the Ministry of Education, is on the left of the President. Group leader two, Mr. H. A. Qazi, is on the extreme left, and Mr. Macaskill, group leader three, is last but one on the right.

ILLUSTRATION ON BACK COVER

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, inaugurating the Unesco Seminar at Parliament House. On the platform with him are: (L. to R.) Prof. K. G. Saiyidain, Prof. Humayun Kabir, Shri Gopi Nath Aman, Mr. E. N. Petersen, Mr. F. M. Gardner, Mr. H. A. Qazi and Mr. H. Macaskill.

Editorial

Editors' Apology

By a most unfortunate oversight our last issue of the Journal did not contain the volume and serial number, a lapse which is indefensible in a Library Journal, and for which the Editor apologises to all concerned. This Journal is a successor to the '*Abgila*' and the previous issue published in October is Volume 1, No. 1, of the new series. The present issue is No. 2 of Volume 1.

The rates of annual subscription are to be found on the inside of the back cover page.

Our last issue of the Journal owed most of its quality to the selected working papers of the Unesco Seminar. The publication of these papers was the result of a misunderstanding, though with a very pleasant and profitable result. The Seminar papers were given to the Editor on the understanding that a few extracts from them would be published in the Journal. The Editor understood the handing over of the papers to mean a permission to print them We are indeed most sorry for having stolen the thunder of a Unesco publication in most unwitting fashion! The Editors are very happy to record the most gracious way in which the authorities of the Unesco have viewed the *faux pas* on our part.

In this issue therefore we have refrained from publishing the other papers as we promised to do last time and we have only summarized the final report of the Seminar without in any way infringing Unesco's copyright in the matter. We are very grateful to Unesco for permitting us to quote from their brief report which they have released about the Seminar.

The All-India Library Conference

Prof. N. K. Siddhanta, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, has been elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee for the All-India Library Conference that will be held during March in Calcutta. February was considered too short a notice for the organization of this Conference by our hosts and, therefore, it has been postponed to March. As far as is possible, every member of the Library Association will be sent a letter reminding him of his dues to the Association so that he might be voting fit for the Conference. It is however requested that every member, regardless of whether he has received the notification or not, kindly volunteer his subscription to the Indian Library Association office at Calcutta. Those of the members who have not received this Journal should kindly write and tell us so that we can immediately send it to them. If subscriptions are not received from the members to whom the Journal has already been sent, it will be understood that they wish to discontinue membership and that they do not want to receive the Journal. Accordingly, the next issue will not be sent to them.

The Association is in correspondence with the Railway authorities for the necessary concessions to be made available to the Delegates who

are attending the Conference as during past years, and they expect no difficulty in these concessions being granted.

Delegates to this Conference will kindly notify their deputation well in advance to the Indian Library Association so that proper arrangements can be made for accommodation and reception. The actual dates of the Conference will have been finalized by the time this issue is out and the notification will appear in newspapers all over the country and the Library Associations in all the States will be informed of the venue and date.

Shri Kshitish Chandra Ghose, of Kidderpore, who so successfully organized the recent West Bengal Library Conference, has been elected as a Secretary of the Reception Committee, and Shri Tincori Dutta, a veteran Library worker, has been elected as the Treasurer.

The Sixth National Seminar on 'The Rôle of Libraries in Social Education'

This Seminar was sponsored by the Indian Adult Education Association and held at Chiragh, New Delhi, under the Directorship of Sri Sohan Singh, a senior Librarian from the Punjab and now the Assistant Educational Adviser to the Government of India. Another senior Librarian from Bombay who attended the Seminar, Sri T. D. Waknis, in his enthusiastic write-up of the Seminar, feels that such activity should rightly have belonged to the Indian Library Association, to which the puckish Sohan Singh is recorded to have replied that the Indian Library Association was at present hibernating and would gambol and frisk with the coming of spring! We feel that, though at our expense, this is too good a story not to be shared with the Library fraternity. Everyone who participated in the Seminar has been full of praise for the extremely able conduct of it by its Director whose succinct working paper pin-pointed the problems to be discussed (published in the September issue of the *Indian Journal of Adult Education*).

The following six problems were discussed by the Seminar:

1. In what ways can Libraries contribute to the general renaissance in India?
2. What is the nature of the relation between the Social Education set-up and Libraries?
3. The Library structure of renascent India.
4. Library training.
5. Library Legislation.
6. Library literature.

The conclusions on item one were that Libraries can contribute to the present renaissance by working with individuals and with groups and institutions that are already extant, by creating new groups, by promoting worthy literature and by promoting a better type of literacy.

On item two the conclusions were that there should be close co-operation between the Social Education set-up and the Library organization. Overlapping of functions should be avoided. It is advisable that Libraries and Social Education should both be under the Education Department. The implications of such co-operation at village level, block level and District level are worked out in some detail.

On item three the main recommendation was that a Library Commission should be appointed by the Government of India to survey the present situation and to recommend a Library structure for the future. The lines on

which a sound Library structure should be laid out are discussed in some detail. The functions of the National Central Library, the constitution of the National Library Board, the nature and work of the State Libraries and their Boards, the function of District Libraries, the disposition of the Library Buildings, and the basic Village Libraries are all dwelt upon briefly.

On item four the Seminar was of opinion that there should be provision for training Librarians at all stages. It also recommended that Library Courses should include fundamentals of social education. The qualifications of Branch, District and State Librarians are analysed.

On item five the Seminar was of the opinion that there should be Library legislation. It recommended the framing of a model Library Act either by the Indian Library Association or by an expert Committee set-up by the Government of India.

On item six the Seminar categorized the class of books in which Librarians are interested and entrusted the producing of them to specific agencies.

The National Seminar was a very useful prelude to the Unesco Seminar providing many of the participants in the latter with the necessary background for useful discussion.

The Unesco International Seminar at Delhi

The International Unesco Seminar at Delhi was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Abul Kalam Azad, our Minister for Education. The inaugural speech, so full of promise for the Library world in India, will be found in another part of the Journal. The function was held in the houses of Parliament and was well attended by everyone interested in education. Prof. Humayun Kabir, Secretary, Ministry of Education, Janab K. G. Saiyidain, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, and Mr. F. M. Gardner, the leader of the Unesco Seminar, addressed the gathering.

During the last week of the Seminar a memorable experience was the visit of our Prime Minister to the Delhi Public Library in order to meet the talk to the Delegates of the Seminar. His visit high-lighted the Conference in this country and in Asia, and revealed his very deep concern in these matters. He spent a most relaxed time with the Delegates and was full of reminiscence and interesting *obiter dicta* on reading and books. His informal address on the occasion is summarized in another part of the Journal.

From the 6th October to the 26th October, representatives from Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malay, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, and the United Nations, gathered at Delhi, under the leadership of Mr. F. M. Gardner, the Borough Librarian of Luton Public Libraries and Unesco Library expert. Several States of India sent observers to this Seminar. Mr. E. N. Petersen, Head, Public Libraries Development, Libraries Division, Unesco, was on the scene much earlier with his capable office staff to organize the Seminar in conjunction with the Government of India and the authorities of the Delhi Public Library. Mr. Gardner was well assisted by Mr. H. Macaskill of the National Libraries Service in New Zealand and by Mr. H. A. Qazi, Officer on Special Duty, Directorate of Archives and Libraries in Pakistan.

Mlle S. Basset, of the Libraries Division, Unesco, was the main cog in the office wheels which provided the Seminar groups most promptly

with mimeographed matter. Mme L. Morin, Professor of the French Unit, looked to the French portion of the mimeographs, and Mrs. M. Sinha, of the University of Delhi, was the chief Interpreter for the French-speaking members of the Seminar.

Our Host Librarian was the energetic Director of the Delhi Public Library, Mr. Kalia, whose compact and capable staff consisting of Messrs. M. M. L. Tandon, R. S. Goyal, O. P. Trikha, O. P. Gupta, and Mrs. D. K. Boga, looked to every detail of the conduct of the Seminar. Special mention has to be made of Mr. P. K. Mukherjee, the Seminar Liaison Assistant, who in most lively fashion shepherded the group through all their programmes, night and day.

A list of the Delegates and observers who participated in the Conference will be found in another part of the Journal.

The purpose of the Seminar has been described as the study of the Library problems in Asia and to draft plans and proposals for the development of Public Library service in Asia, particularly in connection with fundamental education (UNESCO/L.B.A./Sem., 4/29).

The entire Seminar was conducted on a group basis. Group One concerned itself with Public Libraries and was led by the leader of the Seminar, Mr. F. M. Gardner. Group Two concerned itself with problems of preparing Adult Education material in Asian countries and was led by Mr. H. A. Qazi from Pakistan. Group Three concerned itself with Children's Libraries and was under the direction of Mr. H. A. Macaskill of New Zealand.

These three groups held parallel sittings every day and at the end of each week a Plenary session was held wherein the report of each group was read out for discussion by all the Delegates.

Each group had its own Rapporteur. The report of the previous day's discussion was summarized and the mimeographed summary as drawn up by the Rapporteur was available to each group before the discussion started that morning. In this way a check was kept on the deliberations of the group and no point of view was neglected. During the group discussions each leader saw to it that every participant, whether observer or Delegate, had his full say in the matter. An interesting experience was that the lack of fluency in English did not inhibit discussion. The patience, tact, and understanding of the leaders evoked from the participants the very best that they could give and there was never a time when an individual dominated the Conference or laid down the law. The group discussions were remarkable for their tentativeness of approach and readiness to listen to the other point of view. The group leaders did not behave like prophets or experts, who had all the answers to the problems raised in the discussion. The result was that the report of each group represented collective thought and the viewpoint of every type of country involved in the Seminar.

Though it is invidious to mention any names, I cannot help recording the remarkable contribution to the Seminar by the oldest member of the Seminar, Sri G. Harisarvottama Rao, who worked in Group Two and whose great experience was invaluable to the members of that group.

The Indian Libraries Association, the Government of India Libraries Association, and the Delhi State Library Association entertained the Delegates and observers to tea during the course of the Seminar. Prof. K. G. Saiyidain and Prof. Humayun Kabir were present on these occasions

not to mention various senior officers of the Government of India and other educationists. Sri Gopinath Aman, Chairman of the Delhi Library Board, and Sri Gurumukh Nihal Singh, Chief Minister of Delhi State, were hosts to the Seminar on other occasions. The Minister for Education, the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, invited the Seminar to Rashtrapathi Bhavan for tea. The Unesco played the host on one occasion when they entertained Delegates, observers and educationists to a Cocktail party at the Swiss Hotel.

The Reports of the Seminar

The final report of the group on the development of a National Public Library Service is a carefully thought out document entirely basing itself on the realities of the situation in the Asian countries. The various factors involved in the planning for a Library system in a country, namely, the degree of literacy, the wide-awakeness of local Governments, communication facilities in urban and rural areas, and the standard of living of the people and their rate of economic progress etc., were all taken into consideration. That a Public Library Service should be authorized by legislation, open to the public without charge, and financed out of public funds, was the basic assumption. That not merely the scholar and the student, but every citizen, whatever his occupation, state of education, or environment, should benefit by this service, was another assumption. Wherever Library legislation exists at present, the experiment has been carefully studied and it is found that unco-ordinated and too small units without over-all control, insufficient funds, Government apathy, and lack of trained personnel were nullifying any good effects that would flow from such legislation.

The existence of private bodies running Libraries was recognized and while this sort of service limited to subscription clientele was greatly appreciated as a phase in Public Library development, the Seminar felt that all such units should be assimilated in a Public Library service under planned direction and control. Subsidizing private institutions was considered unwise. The Seminar emphasized national initiative in starting Public Library Service in Asian countries which had the obvious implication that the finance for Public Library Service should come from National or State Governments, especially as regards initial capital expenditure. While surveying the expenditure on Libraries, *vis-à-vis* expenditure on education, the Seminar found itself without reliable figures and suggested a collation of these figures for the last five years so that some conclusions could be arrived at as to the proportion of Library expenditure in the education budget.

That the unit of Library service should be a viable area conforming as far as possible to the existing local administrative boundaries, and that these areas should not be too small for financial ability to develop satisfactory Library service, and that it should not be too large for control by a Library Director and a District Library Board, and that the area chosen should be a rural urban mixture, are some of the points made in the report.

That the Central Library Board should be a statutory autonomous body, responsible to a Minister, and vested with powers to develop Library services and allocate grants for Library purposes was another conclusion of the report. A very interesting discussion as to the powers of the Board

and the duties of the Board follow and we have to await the publication of the full report by the Unesco for further details.

Among the most interesting paragraphs of the report are those that discuss the functions of a National Library and its place in a National Library Service. What are the functions of the National Library? Is it distinct from a National Library Service? If so, what does the National Library Service constitute? Considering that among the Asian countries there were unitary and federal States, what would be the character of the National Library and National Library Service in such different types of countries?—are among the questions discussed.

The National Library is defined as an institution in its own right, a copy-right depository which conserves National publication as also makes a judicious book selection on world culture, the main authority to compile the National Bibliography, functions as the centre of International loan and International book exchange and, where feasible, maintains the Union Catalogue of the country.

In unitary states, the National Library is also vested with the responsibility for the creation of the National Library Service. In federal states the Librarian of the National Library acts as a Secretary of the Central Library Board which latter is a body independent of the National Library.

A very detailed analysis has been made in the report of the functions of the Central Library Board and how it maintains its National character in co-operation with the State and District Boards.

The very successful project of the Delhi Public Library prompts the Seminar to say that there is a need in most Asian countries for more pilot public Library projects for purposes of demonstration, training and experiment. Problems of Library buildings, bulk distribution of books, the use of voluntary workers, service to special classes in the community, Library techniques, the training, selection and status of staff, problems of training in Librarianship, graduate and non-graduate, the value of overseas experience for trainees, Library extension service, especially to neo-literates, regional, National and International co-operation, the compilation of the National Bibliography, and the part to be played by the Library Associations—are among the other important matters discussed in this report.

In a brief report on the Seminar released by the Unesco (CUA/73) on the 30th of November, the following summary is given of the main conclusions of the report of Group One:

1. The development of adequate organized public library service for all people in Asia on a free and equal basis.
2. The enactment of national public library legislation in all Asian countries now without such laws.
3. Improvement in library training facilities and in the status and salaries of librarians.
4. That public libraries be financed wholly by public funds (national, state or local).
5. That Unesco, in collaboration with Asian governments, set up additional public library pilot projects.
6. That Unesco continue research in the provision of suitable public library services for neo-literates.
7. That Unesco set up an office in Asia to provide governments with advice and assistance on public library development.

In the report of Group Two on the provision and maintenance of elementary reading material for adult studies, the main problem is that 'illiteracy is only the part of a tragic circle of under-production, malnutrition, endemic disease and extreme poverty'. It therefore suggests that the provision and maintenance of suitable reading material through the public library can only be developed as an essential part of an overall national scheme of social and economic advancement of the people. The report surveys the existing reading material, notes the lacunae therein, and suggests categories of reading material in the technical, religious and other spheres. It goes into the questions of audio-visual aids and their selection and use in public libraries. It probes into multilingual problems in certain countries as also the varieties in script. The important conclusions in these directions are that the provision of books in the National language of the country should supplement the regional language material and that, as far as possible, one single script for the whole country would very much facilitate the work of Librarians. The problem of forging technical vocabulary in Asian languages, the importance of some of the European languages to the Asian countries, the promotion of a research training and education centre, and the formation of a book publication fund are the main points discussed in the report. It has four annexures which are valuable. The first is a questionnaire to Government departments and organizations producing material for neo-literates which is to gather information on production, distribution, the nature of the reading material, the language of the books produced, the pretesting and grading of the books, the stages in teaching, the aid other than books used in teaching, the format of the books and the evaluation of the material produced. The second annexure is a survey of elementary reading material and its production in Asian countries. The third annexure is a subject list of titles, pertaining to adult education literature to improve local means of livelihood in agriculture, industry and handicraft. The fourth annexure is a recital of the handicrafts in the way of bibliographical tools and selection of aids for the workers in the field of adult education.

The brief report released by the Unesco (CUA/73) mentioned above summarized the report of Group Two as follows:

> That in view of the great dearth of suitable reading material for adults and lack of proper co-ordination of the work of agencies producing literature in Asia, adequately financed National production centres be established in each country.

> Our foot-note to this conclusion is that, happily enough, India has taken a great step in this direction by the formation of the National Book Trust.

> The report of Group Three on Library Service for children goes into very great detail regarding the collection of materials, buildings and equipment, extension activities, school libraries and the special type of staff necessary for the running of libraries.

The aforementioned Unesco (CUA/73) brief report summarizes the conclusions of Group Three as follows:

1. That all public libraries provide services for children.
2. That library service for children in schools be improved in accordance with a definite plan and that such service be made available to all school children.

3. That Unesco, in collaboration with an Asian government, set up a pilot project to demonstrate library services for children in public libraries and schools, on a regional, state or national basis.
4. That Unesco organize a project for production of suitable books for children and young people in Asia.
5. That Unesco compile annotated lists of books from world literature suitable for the use of Asian children—in the original, in translation or in adaptation.

A question has been asked as to what there is about the reports of this Seminar which has not been anticipated and dealt with by quite a few Library plans for India that are already in circulation. The only answer to that question is that the conclusions of an entirely democratic Seminar, arrived at after group discussion where everybody has had his say, and nobody lays down the law, will always be a weighty document worthy of respect and consideration all over the world. Where these conclusions underline what has been said in existing plans, it means a greater credit to those who have anticipated such conclusions. Where the conclusions of this report are a corrective to *ex cathedra* planning, the errors of such planning will be avoided by everybody concerned.

A great tribute must be paid to the personalities of the three group leaders of the Seminar. Their completely open mind and very firm grasp of fundamentals and their very skilful and determined direction of group discussion, without in any way inhibiting anyone, have already been commented upon. To weld forty Delegates from widely spread countries with varying degrees of fluency in the language of the Seminar, requires ability and tact. That Mr. Gardner was able to achieve this result speaks eloquently for him. It was not surprising, therefore, that at the end of the Seminar, the Delegates and observers presented him a Souvenir album of photographs connected with the Seminar, as a token of their appreciation of his leadership. (Some of these photographs are reproduced in this issue). It is also pleasant to record that the quiet, busy work of the charming Mlle Basset was also appreciated by the group who presented her with a Banarasi scarf as a memento of the Seminar.

When I asked Mr. Petersen, the Head of the Libraries Division of the Unesco, to give me a write-up on the Seminar, he sent me the following paragraphs which the Editors gratefully acknowledge here :

> If somebody asked me what I thought of the recent Unesco Seminar in Delhi, I could say with what I hope would be truth and even some objectivity, that I consider it an excellent meeting. But if somebody said to me: 'Was the Seminar a success?' I am afraid that my answer would have to be: 'I don't know yet; let's wait and see'.
>
> The point is that a Seminar such as this, however well organized and publicized, is not an end in itself; its real success can be measured only by the action which takes place wholly or partly as a result of it—the public library services created, the suitable new publications brought out, the library services for children which are developed and so on.
>
> Such accomplishments take time and require the help of many more people than the comparative few who took part in the Seminar.

I therefore hope that all library associations and librarians in Asian countries, and particularly the Indian Library Association, and Indian Librarians, will accept a substantial part of the responsibility for getting the Seminar recommendations translated into realities. Without such help, the Delhi meeting is unlikely to have anyways near the effect it should have. With such co-operation, I am sure that the Seminar will ultimately be a success in the most complete sense of the word.

The Hyderabad Library Conference

The Hyderabad Library Conference was held on the 17th, 18th and 19th December at Secunderabad, and was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Shri Gopal Rao Ekbote, the Minister for Education, Local Self-Government and Assembly Affairs. Shri M. S. Kotiswaran was the Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Janab K. G. Saiyidain, the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Education, presided over the Conference. The papers contributed to the Conference have been edited in a Symposium by Shri K. M. Ujlambker. Among the contributors to the Symposium are, Dr. S. R. Ranganathan with a paper on *India's Contribution to Library Science*, Shri T. D. Waknis on *Libraries in Bombay State*, Mr. Marcel Reymond on *The Libraries of Switzerland*, Shri R. S. Parkhi on *Modern Trends in Library Classification*, Dr. Mohammad Rahatullah Khan on *Library Organization in India*, Shri P. Setu Madhav Rao on *Library Movement in Hyderabad State*, and Shri G. Hari Sarvothama Rao on *The Andhradesa Library Association*. An article on the National Library of India has been reprinted from the Golden Jubilee Souvenir Volume of the National Library, though without acknowledgment.

Janab Saiyidain's Presidential address has been published in another part of the Journal. Elsewhere in this Journal will be found a brief report on the Hyderabad Library Association and its work.

The Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Association in India

On December 7, this Federation held its second annual general meeting at Delhi and our Prime Minister inaugurated it. Mr. P. S. Jayasinghe is the President of the Federation. The Prime Minister's speech was refreshingly frank and full of good humour. At the same time, he made many important statements about Government initiative in publishing. He held up to ridicule the predatory publisher who waxed rich on profits made at the expense of writers. He emphasized the importance of authors without whose creative effort there would be neither publisher nor bookseller. He envisaged such a growth of libraries in the country as would increase the basic demand for books with implications of developing the reading habits of the people. To wait for publishers to show initiative and enterprise in bringing out large and cheap editions of good books would be too long a process and, therefore, the Government had decided to come into the publishing line in a big way. Government had no desire to come in the way of publishers, but it had to do its duty for the people and had to shoulder this responsibility for cheap publication of classics or translations of classics both of this country and of other countries; the whole purpose is to see that good books are published mainly in large editions to be priced cheaply. This will be done in a business-like way

to make this publishing economically self-sufficient and not through the aid or subsidy from the Government. The Government may give subsidy for an art publication and the like. But the whole purpose of this will be to encourage the reading habit in India and reach the vast public. Honestly, the Government cannot wait for publishers in India to issue gradually and slowly cheap books in large numbers. 'You are much too slow or cautious and we want to reach our public quickly. Publishers and booksellers will have to wake up.' He exhorted the publishers to develop very friendly relations with authors. He was appreciative of projects like Penguin publishing which saw to it that some of the best books were available even at the shops of grocers and tobacconists. He gave the amazing example of Hawaii. An old classic could be sold if its title was changed as happened with 'Plato's Republic' in America.

An important point that our Prime Minister made was that the publisher should seriously consider giving a discount to Library Associations.

The Madhya Pradesh State Library Conference

This Conference was held at Nagpur under the Presidentship of Shri Y. M. Mulay, the Deputy Librarian of the National Library.

Justice K. T. Mangalmurti, who happily has been now elected as the Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University, was the Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Shri W. B. Purnaik, a former Justice of the Nagpur High Court, and erstwhile member of the Union Public Service Commission, inaugurated the Conference.

In his Presidential address, Shri Y. M. Mulay confined himself to Public Libraries only, as the host Library, namely, the Rajaram Library, was the foremost public library of the State. He surveyed the present state of affairs and said that the public library in the genuine sense of the term has yet to get a footing in this country. He stressed the need for Government initiative to pass a Library Act, even as they have passed an Act for compulsory education. He advocated a separate Government Department to look after the Libraries. He felt that the local Library authorities should be given the necessary powers to raise funds for Library development.

He paid a tribute to the late Sayajirao, Gaekwar of Baroda, whose imaginative experiment inspired Punjab, Andhra, Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Bombay. He alluded to the *Punjab Library Primer* as the first book on Library Science published in India. He reminded the Conference of the debt we owe to the late Khan Bahadur Asadullah, the then Librarian of the Imperial Library, in starting the Indian Library Association. He paid a tribute to Dr. Ranganathan whose work for the Library movement was memorable and whose activities resulted in the first Library Act being passed in Madras.

The work of the Bombay Government in having established a Government Library Department with regional Libraries at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar was praiseworthy. He recalled the eloquent statement of profound faith in the value of book service to the common people of the Nation by the Unesco.

These are among the main points he made about the essentials of a Public Library:

That the books are for use and not for decoration; that readers should have direct access to books; that services should be free; and that all expenses should be borne by the Central, State or Local Treasury.

He deplored the dearth of children's books in the country and said that the time has come when we should blister ourselves preparing such material.

He praised the great example of Shri Ashutosh Mukherjee in donating his magnificent Library to the Nation and said that people who possessed such valuable material useful to the Nation should follow suit.

In conclusion Mr. Mulay said that not only should a Library be scientifically organized but it should be maintained very clean, and be bright and delightful to the readers who should be attracted to the place.

These are among the important resolutions passed by the Conference:

That the India House Library, London, should be brought back to India as early as possible; That the Conference welcomes the move of the Government of India in its efforts to establish village Libraries, to produce low priced literature in Indian languages, and in establishing the National Book Trust in India; That the State Government should undertake Library Legislation very quickly; That the status and salaries of Librarians be implemented according as to the recommendations of the University Commission and the Secondary Education Commission; That the Librarian of a Public Library should be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Committee.

Federation of Asian Library Associations

News has come round of the formation of a Federation of Asian Library Associations during the Unesco Seminar at Delhi. Evidently advantage was taken of the presence of a number of delegates from Asia and a provisional body has been formed with the aforesaid title. On the 23rd October, 1955, representatives from the British Borneo Group, Australia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Malaya, the Philippines, Ceylon, Japan and India met and elected Mr. Severino I. Velasco of Philippines as Chairman of the Federation, and Mr. D. R. Kalia of India as its Secretary. This provisional body has addressed a letter to the Indian Library Association requesting its enrolment in the Federation. As this matter is of some importance, this letter will be placed before the forthcoming Indian Library Conference for decision.

Expert Meeting on the International Exchange of Publications

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the General Conference of the Unesco at its eighth session, a meeting of experts on this subject will take place in Paris from the 6th to the 10th February to advise the Director General of Unesco on matters relating to the international exchange of publications.

A working paper on the subject has been prepared by Mr. Schmidt-Phiseldeck, Director of the Danmarks Institut for International Udveksling of Videnskabelige Publikationer (I.D.E.), Copenhagen.

Mr. B. S. Kesavan, the Librarian of the National Library, has been invited by the Director General to attend this Conference. The Government of India have graciously agreed to his deputation.

The business of the Committee will be to re-examine the problems of the exchange of official publications in the light of the demand for a new International general convention and to express their opinion about what should be recommended by the Unesco to stimulate and improve all Governmental and non-Governmental activities in the field on International exchange of publications.

The Insdoc

This most valuable organization is going on from strength to strength as its latest annual report (1954-55) shows. We are happy to reproduce here the first paragraph of the summary of this report:

> This third report, presenting the activities of the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, records continued efforts in organizing and executing documentation services. The demands made on the Centre have been heavy, and have far exceeded the earlier anticipation. In the category of responsive documentation, Insdoc received 4,800 orders for services, comprising copies of 4,336 documents, translations of 411 scientific articles, and requests to conduct 53 literature searches. In 1953-54 the total orders received were 3,531. The increase recorded this year comes to 36%.

The Late Shri Ram Labhaya

The following obituary paragraphs by senior colleagues of the Late Shri Ram Labhaya is our tribute to one who built up one of the finest libraries in Lahore:

I was shocked to hear the news of death of Late Ram Labhaya, an ardent Library worker in our country. I came in contact with him when I visited Lahore in December 1932. Late Ratan Chand Manchanda, my host at Lahore, took me to Lala Labhu Ram, the then Librarian of the Punjab University Library, where I was introduced to Ram Labhaya, a close friend of his. When I visited Punjab Public Library, I saw the fine work Lala Ram Labhaya was doing practically single-handed in that Library, then functioning also as a depository Library of the Punjab province. Friendship grew amongst us as we met at the successive Indian Library Conferences. We missed him at the last Hyderabad Conference. His amiable disposition and charming personality endeared him to all who came in contact with him. After the great holocaust in 1947 he left Lahore and came to India having left everything in Pakistan. With his indomitable spirit, he joined new assignments and carried on with cheerfulness and vigour.

May his soul rest in peace. (T. C. DUTTA.)

Ram Labhaya

Death has snatched away a veteran and experienced librarian, Lala Ram Labhaya, from the Indian Library world. Born on the 28th of December, 1895, Ram Labhaya graduated from the Punjab University and passed the librarianship examination of the same University. He joined the Punjab Public Library in 1923 and took up the profession of librarianship at a time when the profession was generally looked upon

with contempt and librarians were usually regarded as educated duftries. By dint of his labour, perseverance and steadfastness he however gradually created a sense of respect in the mind of the people for the office he held.

The writer of this note had occasion to know late Ram Labhaya intimately for some time. His (the writer's) memory goes back to the years 1933-34 when he joined the Librarianship Training Class of the Punjab University—the only University in India that used to impart training in librarianship in the country at that time—and met Ram Labhaya in the language classes of the Punjab University as a co-student. Ram Labhaya was then the Librarian of the Punjab Public Library. He was senior to the present writer in age by a good many years; nevertheless at the first acquaintance the manner in which he mixed with the writer made the latter feel as if there was no difference in age between them and soon they both became good friends.

Ram Labhaya belonged to that type of persons who are always full of energy and vitality. He was very active and industrious and at the same time possessed a very strong sense of the stern realities of the world. So in his actions he was generally guided more by consideration of practical aspects of problems than by the thoughts of idealism only. He held definite views about the librarians and library movement of our country and specially of the Punjab and at times used to criticize some of them severely as many of us do; but in course of such discussions he was never found to be in his utterances discourteous to any body.

After the partition of the Punjab Ram Labhaya joined the Central Education Library, New Delhi, in 1947 and remained there for some time. Then he joined the Library of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in 1948 and ultimately took up the charge of the Library of the New Punjab University (India) in 1949 as its Librarian. He applied his mind to the profession seriously and has left his mark in the working of the libraries with which he was connected during his ife time. He contributed several articles to journals on Librarianship and allied topics.

May his soul rest in peace !

PRAMIL CHANDRA BOSE.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres has decided to hold its first general conference in continuation of the All-India Library Conference which will be held at Calcutta by middle of March. The Organizing Committee will issue the necessary invitations and notifications early enough to enable those wanting to attend the Conference to prepare for it.

Eleventh All-India Library Conference

Venue : National Library, Calcutta

Date of inauguration : Sunday, 18th March, 1956.

General body meeting: 21st March, 1956, at 10 a.m.

Inaugural Address by

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Minister for Education

TO THE UNESCO SEMINAR

ON

DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ASIA,

NEW DELHI, 6TH OCTOBER, 1955.

FRIENDS,

I am happy to welcome delegates from so many Asian countries assembled here to devise ways and means for the development of public libraries in this area of the world. I am particularly happy that India has been given the opportunity of acting as host to this distinguished gathering of library workers from many parts of the world.

It is hardly necessary for me to stress before a gathering like the present one the great contribution which libraries can make towards a dissemination of knowledge throughout the community. They are the depositories of ancient knowledge and the seed-beds for new knowledge. Their proper use must, therefore, be a part of a national plan of educational development. Carlyle once described the library as the university of the modern age. Nowhere is this description truer than in the Asian countries. Millions cannot at present be offered facilities of study even in Secondary Schools, let alone in Colleges. The services of a library can, however, be made available to all of them. I am happy to say that in the Delhi Public Library India has, in co-operation with Unesco, developed an institution which may well serve as a model of the way in which libraries can be utilized for popular education.

The need for a proper development of library service in these Asian regions is the greater because of two considerations. Due to certain historical circumstances the people of western Europe forged ahead in man's race for higher civilization from the middle of the sixteenth century. By the nineteenth century the supremacy was almost complete. The twentieth century has, however, driven home the lesson that the world cannot progress so long as any part of humanity lags behind. Sections of the world which had fallen behind must be brought to a level with the more advanced sections if we are to secure peace, prosperity and progress for all. In the political field, this has led to a repudiation of colonialism by the enlightened conscience of mankind. In the economic field, it has led to a move for ending exploitation of man by man both internally and externally. Inequalities cannot, however, be permanently eradicated unless there is an equality of educational achievement. The less educated parts of the world are also backward in all other ways. A special effort to catch up with the

more progressive areas is in evidence throughout all these regions. This object can be fulfilled only by providing to these less developed regions all the knowledge and all the technology that has so far been achieved in the most advanced countries of the world. Without books and without all those records which help in communication between man and man, this knowledge of technology cannot be imparted. Libraries are thus the best means of achieving the largest amount of sharing of minds through books and other material. If, therefore, we want to do away with differences in knowledge, we must weave the institution of public libraries in the fabric of our society.

The second reason is closely linked with the first and may be regarded as both cause and effect. Almost all the countries represented in this Seminar lack public libraries. This is both a measure and a cause of weakness in general educational standard. India has a population of over 360 millions living in more than half a million towns and villages, but possesses only 32,000 libraries. In fact, many of them are libraries only in name for they lack some of the essential pre-requisites of a good library. There is hardly one book for every 50 persons and more than 10% have to content themselves with one book per year. Even if we make allowances for the huge mass of illiterate people in the country, a literate adult in India reads on the average only one book per year. If we compare this with the situation in the United States or the United Kingdom our weakness is shown up glaringly. With almost full literacy the *per capita* annual use of books in the United States is almost four while in the United Kingdom it is seven. In other words, a literate man in the U.K. reads at least seven times as much as a literate man in India.

I have already said that the lack of adequate library facilities is both cause and effect of our low educational achievement. Countries which have elected the democratic way of life cannot afford to keep vast numbers of the people illiterate and ignorant. Ultimately it is the quality of man-power that decides the position, prestige and future of a nation. We must, therefore, make special efforts to improve our library facilities so that the opportunity of coming abreast with the rest of the world is offered to all our people.

This becomes specially clear if we remember our own past history. It is not that India lacked libraries in the past. There is the tradition of the magnificent libraries built up in the Buddhist universities and universities of old. During the Middle Ages, the Sultans and later the Mughal emperors were also great lovers of books. In fact during the Mughal times it was the fashion for every nobleman to build up his own library. One was in fact not regarded as an aristocrat unless he had a library of his own. Nevertheless, the benefits of these libraries were confined to royalty and the nobility. The result was that knowledge was not widespread among the masses. One main reason why India fell behind Europe is surely to be found in this restriction of libraries for the use of only a selected few. Today, democratic India has learnt from her past and is providing facilities for education and enlightenment to all her children.

I am conscious that there are many difficulties which stand in our way. The library system in India—and what I say about India will apply to most of the countries in this region—is weak not only because of the lack of finance but also because of an inadequate and inferior production of books. Unless special efforts are made to improve the available literature

both in quality and quantity, any expansion of library facilities may, in fact, prove a disservice to the community. If cheap and sensational literature, which unfortunately has become only too common in recent years, is allowed to circulate freely among the masses the result will be the lowering in tastes and general harm to social and communal welfare.

In the past, it has often been thought that a librarian's duty is merely to supply books on demand from the consuming public. I am sure that a group of experienced librarians like you will not accept this point of view but conceive of the rôle of librarians in a more generous way. According to modern standards, the rôle of the librarian is not only to devise means to reach the greatest number of books to the greatest number of readers but also to ensure that more people read more and more worthy literature. The librarian of today must, therefore, project himself into the community and devise means of discovering and in some cases training the right type of authors, finding publishers and overcoming the practical difficulties of printing such literature attractively and yet cheaply.

You will be glad to hear that the Government of India have also been thinking on these lines and taking certain definite measures for encouraging the production of good and wholesome literature as cheaply as possible. One method we have adopted is to award prizes in all the Indian languages for outstanding work written specially for neo-literate adults. These books are intended to develop among our masses a modern mentality and scientific outlook while, at the same time, retaining the basic values of our ancient culture. In order to encourage writers and publishers books which compete for these prizes may be submitted even in manuscript. Government further undertake to buy 1,000 copies of every book which secures a prize. This insures the writer and the publisher against any possible loss. Further, out of the prize-winning books, the five bests are given all-India recognition and a special prize. In their case the Government promote their translation into all the Indian languages by giving a guarantee that 1,000 copies of the book will be purchased in each Indian language. This is intended not only to encourage authors and publishers but also to build up a corpus of common literature for the whole of India. You may have seen in the paper a few days ago an announcement that 42 books from 13 Indian languages have been given a prize under this scheme.

You will also be glad to know that the Government of India have decided to set up a National Book Trust for the preparation and production of healthy literature for the masses. This Trust will promote the publication of classics, of standard books on all important subjects and of translations of outstanding books, eastern and western, into the several Indian languages. It will also help universities, academies and other approved institutions to publish such books and ensure that they are made available to the public as cheaply as possible.

I have presented to you an example of our special problems and the manner in which we are seeking to resolve it. In this Seminar you will, naturally, give your attention to the problems proper to the public libraries. I need hardly say that in every case the living background of the community will have to be kept in mind in devising a system of libraries for a country. All librarians aim at providing the greatest amount of most useful reading for the largest number of the people, but the mechanism which will achieve this ideal will differ with the different social and economic circumstances of the people. India is by and large a rural country. The rural people

are in many respects less advanced than their fellow-citizens in urban areas. The need for a special library service is for these reasons far greater in rural areas than in towns. We are, therefore, seeking to devise a library system with the District Library as its pivot. The District Library will maintain a mobile service to take new books to the people in the villages and bring back to the headquarters books already used. Out of the 320 and odd districts of India, 100 have either already set up such circulating libraries or are in the process of doing so. The programme that we have drawn up will ensure that by March 1961, there will be no district without its own District Library and circulating library service.

A district library service will in its turn require support and guidance from a central library in every State. These central libraries must also be linked up with one another and be part of an integral system with four national libraries in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras with the National Central Library in Delhi as the coping stone of the edifice.

It is obvious that such a national central library must be able not only to co-ordinate the library activities within India but also to co-operate with Unesco in organizing an adequate library service for this region of the world. Unesco has already within a short period built up a laudable tradition of service in the field of public libraries. Libraries throughout the world have benefited by the library literature and specially the five manuals which Unesco has produced. Seminars like those held at Malmo in Sweden and Sao Paulo in South America have brought home to librarians their common problems and helped to develop a new attitude and approach. I have already referred to the service which Unesco has rendered in India by setting up the Delhi Public Library as a pilot project.

I am sure this Seminar will devote a great deal of thought as to how an international organization can best co-operate in speeding up the public library programmes of member States. It will no doubt also consider how the member States of the region can help one another in developing a national programme of library development in each. No doubt the main burden of all such programmes must fall on the shoulders of the National Government but Unesco can greatly help through the initiation of pilot projects, and the training of librarians in the most modern methods of librarianship. We in India would particularly welcome a large number of pilot projects to demonstrate the use and value of mobile libraries.

In conclusion I would once again like to welcome the distinguished librarians from many countries who have come to participate in this Seminar which will be held in the Delhi Public Library. I am particularly happy that Mr. Gardner, who was a Director of the Delhi Public Library in its initial years, will be guiding your deliberations during these three weeks as the Director of the Seminar. I have great pleasure in inaugurating this first Unesco Seminar on Development of Public Libraries in Asia.

Mr. F. M. Gardner's Address

ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE UNESCO INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ASIA

It is an honour, sir, which we deeply appreciate, that you have found time to welcome us here today. It is consonant, if I may say so, with the courtesy and hospitality, and above all, the practical assistance, that have been extended to Unesco, by the Government of India and the Ministry of Education in the planning and organization of this Seminar. It shows an interest that is very heartening.

It is an interest, moreover, that goes back a long way. It was in 1949 that Mr. Petersen of Unesco arrived in Delhi to plan, with the co-operation of the Indian Government, a public library pilot project, which would demonstrate in a practical way the possibilities of modern public library service. That project has flourished like a banyan tree and is already sending out secondary roots, which in their turn will flourish. I spent eight months in 1952 in one of the most pleasant periods of my library career giving what help I could. This Seminar is not the culmination of that work, but at any rate it is one further stage in it, and it is a particularly fortunate circumstance that Mr. Petersen is here to be the driving force behind it.

The influence of Unesco is world-wide in many spheres of educational, scientific and cultural activity, but as a librarian, I can be excused for regarding library activities as a very important side of its work. It is in fact the only international organization that I know that has from the very first recognized the importance, in this modern fast-developing world, of libraries of all kinds, both for the dissemination of knowledge to the specialist and for the education and recreation of the layman.

This is the fifth seminar on public libraries that Unesco has organized. It is the first in Asia, and the fact that participants from fifteen countries are present shows the interest in such a means of discussion.

Public librarians, sir, have one characteristic that they all share, no matter what their nationality, and that is perseverance. No matter what their setbacks, or their difficulties, they persevere in their efforts to improve their bookstocks, to attract more readers, to expand and develop their service. Edmund Burke, in one of his great Parliamentary speeches, once used the phrase 'a disposition to preserve, and an ability to improve'. It is a phrase of peculiar aptitude for the public librarian, and with deference, sir, it is a phrase that might well be applied to India today.

Preservation must always be a prime consideration with any librarian. To maintain his collection, to guard it against human, insect, and climatic destroyers, is something he is always thinking about. It is a sad reflection that the literary heritage of the Western World was preserved almost by accident, because there were not enough librarians to stand guard over the treasures of Greece and Rome. What would we not give today for the lost books of Livy, the lost comedies of Aristophanes, the lost tragedies of Euripides? We should honour, though no one that I know has ever done

so, the unknown librarian who guarded the single manuscript to survive the Dark Ages of the *Annals* of Tacitus, our unique source of Roman history of the period. I do not know whether there are portions of your own literary heritage that are known by allusion only, but I read recently in a most fascinating book, *The Wonder That Was India*, by A. L. Basham, 'that at the courts of ancient Indian kings careful records were kept of the events of chief importance, but these are completely lost to us. Thus our knowledge of the history of ancient India is tantalizingly vague and uncertain'. I hope the Government of modern India has taken this warning to heart, and is employing trained librarians and archivists in large number.

The public librarian has the disposition to preserve, and he also needs the ability to improve the size of his collections, and by the use of them, the knowledge of his readers. Out of that ability to improve has come the modern conception of the public library as a dynamic agency of social value. It is still only 60 years since the first public library in Great Britain opened its shelves to readers, and before that the idea that people should be allowed to handle and choose their books for themselves was almost sacrilege. With access to libraries came classification, card catalogues, and all the techniques of modern librarianship. Now these techniques have spread beyond libraries, and not many of the business men using card catalogues and modern classified filing systems which are the heart of modern business methods realize that the whole idea started with public librarians, faced with making their libraries usable.

With access to the open shelves came readers, more and more of them. As books became more plentiful, and cheaper, and readers more insistent, ideas about preservation had to be changed. To some of us nowadays, it appears that books are expendable, ammunition in the war against ignorance, bullets that do not kill but enliven. In my own library, the number of books thrown away each year because they are worn out or out of date is nearly as great as the number purchased. Preservation becomes an attempt to get as much value out of a book as possible before it must be put on the scrap heap, and to persuade the reader to take reasonable care while he uses it.

It is public insistence that has created public libraries. In no country in the world are public libraries ahead of public requirements and in most countries in Asia, one must admit, libraries are a long way behind in number, in content and in trained staff to help readers. Even publishers are behind in the books they make available. The demand for books on many subjects in Hindi, for instance, is far greater than the variety of titles available. This is not a matter of books for new literates, which the Government may help to meet, but of books for educated people.

Unesco, in preparing for this Seminar, has been conducting an enquiry into reading habits in Delhi, particularly at the Delhi Public Library. It appears from that survey that most of the users are well educated, and the demand is nearly two-thirds for Hindi books and over one-fifth for Urdu. And though nearly as many people can read English as Hindi, the demand for publications in English is only 18% of the total. If the problem of the supply of suitable books for educated people is difficult, how great must be the problem of supply for the less well educated. Mr. Qazi, from Pakistan, is here to lead discussion on this subject at the Seminar.

Another problem is co-operation between public libraries, their integration into a state-wide pattern, and provision of stable finance to ensure

their maintenance and expansion. These subjects will also be explored in detail by the Seminar.

Then there is one of the biggest problems of all, the provision of suitable libraries for children, and the supply of suitable books, so that the habit of reading can be instilled as a means of lifelong education, and perhaps even more important, as an avenue to the realms of delight that lie in the wonderland of literature. Mr. H. Macaskill of New Zealand will be leading group study on this matter.

These are some of the problems we are to discuss and on which we shall pool our experience. We are meeting, I think, at an appropriate time in an appropriate place. It is three years since I was last in India, and I can discern a new ferment in the field of public libraries, a ferment which promises important developments in the near future.

But the problems of public libraries in India and Asia generally are very great. They will not be solved in a day. One of the lesser known sayings of Dr. Johnson was 'No place affords more striking conviction of the vanity of human hopes than a public library'. That statement has been a challenge to public librarians since it was made. In the West he has been proved wrong. Let us hope that this Seminar will help the challenge to be taken up in Asia also.

Again, sir, on behalf of the Unesco Seminar, I thank you. Our start is auspicious. May our conclusions live up to it. •

LIST OF SEMINAR MEMBERS

PARTICIPANTS

AFGHANISTAN

Dr. Mohammed Akram, Director of Secondary Education in Afghanistan, c/o Directorate of Secondary Education, Ministry of Education, Kabul.

Mr. Abdul Lateef Aryan, Deputed by the Ministry of Education in Afghanistan, c/o Delhi Public Library, Queen's Road, Delhi, India.

Mr. Gul Ahmad Farid, Director of Publications and Editor, Official organ of the Darul-Mo'Allamein Teachers' Training College, Kabul.

AUSTRALIA

Mr. L. C. Key, Deputy Librarian, Commonwealth National Library, Canberra.

BURMA

Mr. Hpe Aung, Director, International Institute of Advanced Buddhistic Studies, World Peace Pagoda, Rangoon.

Mr. Hla Maung, Deputy Director, International Institute of Advanced Buddhistic Studies, World Peace Pagoda, Rangoon.

CEYLON

Mr. D. C. G. Abeywickrama, Librarian, Colombo Public Library, 18, Edinburgh Crescent, Colombo-7.

INDIA

Mr. B. S. Kesavan, Director, National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.

Mr. Hari Sarvothama Rau, Vice-President, Indian Library Association, c/o National Library, Calcutta-27.

Mr. T. D. Waknis, Curator of Libraries, Bombay State Town Hall, Bombay-1.

Mr. D. R. Kalia, Director, Delhi Public Library, Queen's Road, Delhi-6.

INDONESIA

Mr. F. Moeljono Hadi, Head, Public Library Division, Perpustakaan Rakjat, Salemba-4, Djakarta.

Mr. O. D. P. Sihombing, Librarian, Ministry of Information, 23, Djalam Flores, Djakarta.

Mr. Ong Jan Ho, Inspector of Primary Schools and Distributor of Textbooks to Secondary Schools, Djl. Manggabesar VIII/18, Djakarta.

JAPAN

Mr. Yuzo Minami, Librarian, Tennoji Branch, Osaka Prefectural Library, No. 1 Uenodori 1 chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.

MALAYA-BRITISH BORNEO GROUP

Mr. L. M. Harrod, Librarian, Raffles Library, Stamford Road, Singapore-6.

NEPAL

Mr. Fatteh Jung Parakram Shaha, Librarian, Bir Library, Kathmandu.

Mr. Rama Man Joshi, Librarian, Secretariat Library, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu.

Mr. Poorna Prasad Amatya, Librarian, Tri-Chandra College Library, 529, Nayadhal, Lalitpur-9.

PAKISTAN

Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan, Librarian, Punjab University Library, Lahore.

Mr. Ahmed Husain, Librarian, Central Public Library, Dacca, East Pakistan.

Mr. Nur Elahi, Librarian, Punjab Public Library, Lahore.

Mr. Farhat Ullah Beg, Librarian, Khairpur Public Library, Khairpur Mir's.

PHILIPPINES

Mr. Severino I Velasco, Chief, Municipal Libraries Division, Bureau of Public Libraries, Manila.

THAILAND

Mrs. Maenmas Chavalit, Head, Library Service, Ministry of Education, 168, Sangmukda Lane, Bangkapi, Bangkok.

OBSERVERS

Mr. J. B. Orrick, United Nations Information Centre, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi, India.

Mr. P. K. Garde, Librarian, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (Ecafe), Bangkok, Thailand.

Mr. Govind Prasad Agrawal, Chief Librarian, Social Welfare Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur, M.P., India.

Mr. Balwant Singh Gujrati, Librarian, Government Training College, Jullundur, India.

Mr. N. R. Gupta, Assistant Director of Education, Delhi State, 73A, Kamlanagar, Sabzimandi, Delhi, India.

Miss Beatrice M. Holt, Assistant Cultural Affairs Officer, India Wheat Loan Office, 24, Curzon Road, Delhi, India.

Mr. B. M. Kapadia, Social Education Officer, Bombay City Social Education Committee, Bhagwan Bhawan, 71, Mint Road, Near G.P.O., Bombay, India.

Miss Puspa Kumari Kapila, 27, Sunder Nagar Market, New Delhi, India.

Miss Honor McCusker, Director of Library Services, United States Information Service Library, American Embassy, 24, Curzon Road, New Delhi, India.

Mr. D. P. Maheshwari, Assistant Education Expansion Officer, Uttar Pradesh Government, Allahabad, India.

Mr. K. T. Mantai, Vice-President, Bombay City Social Education Committee, 71, Mint Road, Bombay, India.

Mr. C. J. Manuel, Assistant Master, St. Mark's School, Butterworth, Federation of Malaya.

Mr. Induruwe Pannatissa, Director, Buddhist Academy, 109, Rosemead Place, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon.

Mr. G. B. Patel, Social Education Officer, Secretary, Regional Social Education Committee for Gujerat, Surat, India.

Mr. S. Raghavan, Executive Officer for Social Education, Government of Travancore-Cochin, Trivandrum, India.

Mr. Jagan Nath Parasad Sah, Secretary, Shri Sharda Sadan Library, P.O. Lalganj, Muzaffarpur, Bihar, India.

Mr. John Smeaton, British Council, Delhi, India.

The Second All-Hyderabad Library Conference

December 1955

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS BY K. G. SAIYIDAIN

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have been trying to find out what valid reasons could have prompted the organizers of this Conference to confer on me the honour of presiding over it. I confess that I have not succeeded in my search. If the justification is that I happen to be deeply interested in the Library movement and am keenly conscious of the part that libraries can play in the educational and cultural renaissance of our people, it is a conviction that I share with thousands of educated persons, any one of whom could be called upon to assume this responsibility. Or, it may possibly be meant as a token of recognition, by this professional body of the increasing interest taken in this movement by the Government of India with which I happen to be associated. Whatever the reason, I must thank you very sincerely for giving me this welcome opportunity of coming into contact with workers in this field, of whose significance I have been conscious since my childhood. And thereby hangs a tale, which I may as well share with you, if you will forgive the personal reference in it!

It so happens that I was brought up in my childhood in a home environment in which books played a very important part and in my immediate family circle, there were a number of persons who were not only great readers of books but also makers of books, some of which have passed into the permanent heritage of Indian literature. Of these, many of you have, no doubt, heard the name or read the books of the great Urdu poet and writer, HALI. So, I had, what I realize now to have been the rare and invaluable opportunity of 'growing up with books', of feeling that they are an integral part of the pattern of civilized life, that without them one would be limited in outlook, cramped in heart and mind, helplessly bound to the immediate in point of space and time, unable to appreciate either the sweep of history or the thrilling triumphs and tragedies of mankind or the aesthetic appeal of good poetry or the exalting thrill of great ideas and emotions. I never felt that books were irrelevant or extraneous to the business of living—something that the school or the college inflicted on one as a means towards an externally imposed end. As part of the same lucky chance—for which I can claim no credit whatever—my father, who had a very large collection of books on all kinds of subjects and in several languages, asked me when I was about 10 years old!—to take a whole year off my school and spend my time working as the 'librarian' of his Library. I can well understand the trained and professional librarians here, conscious of the dignity and complexity of their work, smiling at the idea of such a librarian. Looking back upon that formative experience, I suspect that he did so *not* in the hope that I shall be able to do any good to his Library—though I did try to prepare a catalogue of books and paste

title chits on their backs—but in the hope that the Library might do *me* a great deal of good, which it did! It gave me an opportunity of reading a great many books. It was unorthodox reading, no doubt, without a regular plan, just as the fancy took me. I must have understood *some* of them and others not at all or very little. But I did undoubtedly make friends with them and that enriching and deeply cherished friendship has endured to this day, even though pressure of less important work has tended to make this friendly commerce less frequent than I long for.

I must ask for your forgiveness for this excursion into the 'first person singular' but the point of this story is that if we want people to become book conscious—and that is the whole, or at least the main, object of the Library movement—we must 'catch them young'. We have no doubt to cover the entire literate population in our crusade but, when people grow old and find that it is possible to *exist* without books, it becomes increasingly difficult to quicken in them a taste for reading or interest in books. The schools have, therefore, to play a vital and basic rôle in the building up of a nation-wide library movement in the country. Nothing can be more depressing for a Librarian, or an educationist, than to find generations of students, passing out of schools and colleges, in whom interest in books has not been quickened, who do not feel that reading is as much a part of the texture of life as eating or sleeping and who can subsist on their daily paper or even without that dubious mental fare! It has been part of my melancholy official duty for years to interview candidates for many posts and scholarships and it has always amazed me painfully to find how many of them manage to pass through the portals of education without acquiring the reading habit or carrying on any serious study after finishing their formal education. Now, I put it to you that one of the most important strategic points at which the librarians and the library movement should concentrate is the school and that the building up of effective, well planned, imaginatively serviced school libraries is the real foundation of a good library system.

May I suggest further, in passing, that these two terms—'librarian' and 'educationist' and not only *not* exclusive but any Librarian who is not also something of an educationist is unworthy of his profession? I stress this point because I have seen schools after schools which either had no library to speak of or had dead, unattractive stocks of books which they dignified by the name of libraries. In the absence of a trained librarian, the school clerk or some over-worked but weak-willed teacher would be entrusted with the duty of looking after the Library, which often meant in effect that the books should be issued as sparingly as possible so that there may be no loss. Such conscientious, but unimaginative, persons could of course never subscribe to Tennyson's belief that 'it is better to have loved and lost, than never to have loved at all'! And I regret to say that this indictment applies not only to the untrained persons but often also to the trained librarians who have no vision of the possibilities that lie before them and can only act as the 'warders of books'. They remind me of Librarians in the Middle Ages who kept their books and MSS. 'chained' in the interest of the security! I venture to suggest that his is a challenge which you as librarians, whether working in school and college libraries or on public libraries, have to face with courage and intelligence. No country can have a really living Library system whose schools and school libraries fail to kindle the flame in the young. And I assure you

that it can be kindled without insuperable difficulties—I have seen it done in many homes and schools where good books have been available and the guidance of wise, sympathetic teachers and elders who had themselves a genuine love for books. I would not be dogmatic about *older* persons but I know that, so far as children are concerned, a large majority of them love to read, provided the right mental fare is made available to them.

Having secured the first requisite—a generation of children interested in books—we have to go further and supplement school libraries with children's libraries, as we cannot hope that every school will be able to provide library amenities of sufficient amplitude. The idea of special children's libraries is rather new to our country, but wherever it has been tried,—and I have had some experience of it—it has been triumphantly vindicated. A live children's library is more than a collection of good books—it is a centre of children's literary, artistic, cultural and recreational activities. A dull, routine-minded Librarian, who has no understanding of child psychology and no interest in the fascinating process of the unfolding of his personality and aptitudes, is obviously out of place in such a Library. If this new experiment is to be a success, we must see to it that this work is entrusted to persons who have not only the necessary technical knowledge and training but also the requisite personal qualities.

We have also to bear in mind, in this connection, the related problem of the supply of good literature for children which is not only a matter of proper selection but involves the much bigger problem of the production of suitable books, suitable both from the point of view of content and get-up. We are far behind many other civilized countries in this behalf. There is not only a dearth of good books but the whole technical side of production—printing, lay-out, binding, illustrations and general get-up is depressingly poor. The other day I came across this interesting news item about the programme of children's books in China which made me feel envious:

> 'Publishing houses in China will print a total of 72 *million* books for children next year. This is an increase of one-fifth over this year. One thousand one hundred and fifty new titles are included.
>
> Among the books will be novels, poems, plays, folk and fairy tales, science and adventure stories, by both Chinese and foreign authors. There will also be large quantities of picture-story books.
>
> The New Democratic Youth League of China is preparing to set up a new children's publishing house here next year.
>
> According to the People's Daily 190 leading writers plan to turn out at least one piece each for young readers next year.'

I would like to make a plea to our writers, artists, publishers, Education Departments and, of course, the Librarians—in so far as it lies in their power to give very high priority to this matter of children's books. The Central Government is very keen to promote this movement and has instituted a scheme of prizes and bulk purchase of books to encourage good authors and publishers. It is also instituting a National Book Trust which will, amongst other things, help in the publication of books of merit and the translation of great books from other languages. But Government can only act as a stimulant; it cannot directly 'create'. Creation is an individual and inspired process and creative books in general, including children's

books, will only come into existence when gifted writers turn their attention in this direction.

I have mentioned these two facets of the library system because they do not generally loom large in the context of professional deliberations. So far as public libraries are concerned, I would not venture to advise you about matters with which you are far more fully conversant than I can even hope to be. I shall, therefore, content myself with drawing your attention to one or two points of general interest. In the development of our public libraries, I would plead, firstly, for the importance being given to the needs of special classes like children, neo-literate adults and women. We should not only set up separate children's libraries in big towns and cities but also provide special children's sections in *all* public libraries. Similarly, these libraries should make special provision for books which will attract, and meet the needs of, women and of adults who have received meagre education but are anxious to extend their mental horizon through the study of books. The experiments tried in many countries have proved that, given good conditions, there is a veritable hunger for books amongst all classes of persons. Our own experience at the Delhi Public Library, which was jointly sponsored by Unesco and the Government of India and with which some of you at least must be acquainted, fully confirms this hope. This Library has been able to tap potential readers at levels which other orthodox libraries had tended to ignore and their response, both in the quality and quantity of reading, has been extremely gratifying.

Secondly, I would like to pick a quarrel with those who believe that any kind of building and equipment is good enough for a Library. Many educational and civic authorities have been unimaginative and narrow-minded in this matter and we often find school as well as public libraries housed in unworthy rooms or buildings, which have neither spaciousness, nor grace nor beauty that could appeal to the aesthetic sense. They have been just as niggardly in the matter of furniture and equipment. If I had my way, I would make the school library the most attractive and pleasant part of the school building and the public library the most beautiful and well-furnished building in a town or village. If we feel concerned with the kind of houses in which we have our physical existence or carry on our law suits or locate our offices or our police force or our army, is there any reason why we should be less concerned with buildings where we stock the richest heritage of the human mind throughout the ages, i.e.—books, in which we find our intellectual and spiritual sustenance? Perhaps it may not be a very startling or exaggerated claim to make that a culture may well be judged on the basis of the value that it attaches to books, i.e. to the riches of the mind of which they are the most important repository. No doubt, this value must be measured mainly in terms of the actual *use* that we make of books. I can very well visualize—in fact, I have actually seen in some palaces and in the homes of the *nouveau riches*—beautifully appointed and furnished libraries, with finely bound volumes neatly arranged in mahogany and teak book-cases, just serving as a decorative display of wealth, with no one to love and cherish them or browse amongst them! In the ultimate analysis, it is the quickening contact of the reader with the book and the man behind the book, of the living individual mind with the mind of the race and its great literature and culture that matters. But the point I wish to emphasize here is that libraries need to be given habitations really worthy of them, spacious and well lighted rooms, attractively designed

furniture and equipment, curtains and flowers and shaded reading lamps and pictures on the walls that the eye may feast on. And, if I may say so, this is not entirely a matter of finance but also of good taste, imagination and aesthetic sense and a keen realization that these things matter, that they are really necessary. I have sometimes seen such things attempted within quite meagre resources and I have also seen ample resources being squandered without achieving any artistic effects.

This leads me to my third point which I am sure you will all concede without any elaborate argument. If all these things are to be done, we must have adequately trained librarians. I would like to stress that word '*adequately*' in this context. We are gradually expanding the facilities for library training and recruiting trained librarians, but I am not quite sure whether their training is *adequate* and conceived imaginatively enough to give them a true vision of their work. They no doubt learn the techniques of their trade and can perform their technical functions satisfactorily enough. But do many of them know that it is possible for them to make a tremendous impact on the cultural life of their people, if they play their part as it should be played! As I said earlier, a Librarian has to be something of an educationist. May I now go further and say that he has also to be something of a psychologist, something of a public-relations officer and something of an enthusiast for the things of the mind? I am afraid this sounds rather a tall order but the 'good life' cannot possibly be built up unless we are prepared to face the challenge of many 'tall orders' in different fields of our national life. You are not meant to be the custodians of the dead-stock of books. If I may use an American expression, you have to 'sell' to your members the whole idea of reading for pleasure and profit; you have to help them to realize all that books stand for and the myriad ways in which they can help them—light their path when they are lost in darkness, raise stimulating questions in their minds and answer them, offer them the solace of philosophy in their sorrows and chasten them with the restraint of ethics in their joys. Thus, the librarian is lifted in their joys. Thus, the librarian is lifted from the level of a routine functionary to a friend and guide. I know that a year's training course cannot implant all these qualities in a trainee and that some of them are inherent and not easily acquired. But, surely, our great library experts should be conscious of these problems and view their work in this wider context so that they may give a new inspiration and dignity to their profession.

I have no doubt you will expect me to say something about the attitude and policy of Government of India towards the Library movement. I propose to do so with what, I hope, you will regard as welcome brevity, because I may well assume that you are to some extent conversant with this situation. A significant step forward was taken by the Ministry of Education, when it included schemes for the expansion and improvement of library service in the first Five-Year Plan. The purpose of these schemes was to provide the country with a network of libraries. In order to be able to organize eventually a full-fledged library system, pilot projects were started in certain selected areas in each State under a scheme of 'Integrated Library Service'. In each of these selected areas, a 'Head-quarter' Library has been started to supply the affiliated 'unit libraries' with necessary books—one unit library being located in every village or group of villages in the area. A mobile van or a few bicycles have been provided in each project to facilitate the supply of new books to these units

and collect old ones from them. Twenty-nine such pilot projects are working at present in the country.

Under another scheme, in co-operation with State Governments, Central State Libraries and District Libraries are being established in all States and financial sanction has already been issued for the establishment of 9 State Central Libraries and 129 District and Regional Libraries (including 17 children's libraries). Some of the State Governments like Madras and Bombay have gone much further than others in developing their Library Service.

The first Five-Year Plan has also encouraged the States to arrange for the training of Librarians and some of them have taken advantage of this programme. Moreover, libraries in a number of selected Secondary Schools have been strengthened and improved.

In the second Five-Year Plan, we hope not only to continue the schemes already initiated but to make fuller provision for training of librarians and encourage the establishment of a number of new children's libraries. Our endeavour is that, by the end of the second Plan, all the States should be provided with Central and District Libraries, properly housed, and organized by efficient librarians who will know how to quick them into life through the right kind of service and personal contacts.

I do not propose to take any more of your time and wish you a rich and fruitful session—rich not merely in the currency of discussions and resolutions but also in resolute, follow-up action which might make a real impact on the Library movement in this State. Hyderabad has a rich cultural background, as it is historically the *Sangam* of many literary, cultural and linguistic streams. They must find their confluence in your libraries, your museums, your academic organizations and associations and your University and other educational institutions. In this network of agencies, dedicated to the promotion of culture, the Library has a central place, because it can strengthen their work and enliven their activities. While life goes on through its multifarious and often apparently unconnected activities, they can all be focused and find their common meeting ground in a good Library where science, technology, art, literature, social studies—in fact, all branches of knowledge—find a hospitable home. It is there that the narrow specialist can, if he so wills, see life steadily and see it whole. On the other hand, a proper co-ordination between the libraries and these other agencies can give a deeper meaning and significance to what the libraries are endeavouring to achieve. For, books are after all dumb; it is only contact with the human mind, in all its rich manifestations, that can breathe life and speech into them and the training of the human mind into a sensitive instrument is the function of all these different agencies. Viewed in this perspective, the work of the Librarian assumes a far-reaching significance; it is seen to be an integral part of the great adventure of building a new India in which the values of the spirit will be harmoniously integrated with the demands of a just and progressive social order. May it be given to you and the Librarians of the country in general to play their part worthily in this cultural crusade.

News from Everywhere

Andhra State Librarians' Association

At a meeting of Librarians and superior staff working in Libraries which was held in the Andhra University Library, Waltair, on 2-10-1955 under Presidentship of Sri A. Ramakrishna Rau, Librarian, Andhra University Library, it was resolved to form an Association by the name 'Librarians' Association, Andhra State'. The chief objects of the Association are to promote the cause of Librarianship in the land and to improve the status of Librarians and Library workers. The meeting adopted a constitution for the Association and also elected its first office bearers. Sri A. Ramakrishna Rau, Librarian, Andhra University Library, is the President of the Association. Sri K. Bapaiah, Librarian, Andhra State Central Library, Visakhapatnam, and the Librarian, Sri Venkateswara University Library, Tirupati, are the Vice-Presidents of the Association. Sri P. Satyanarana Patnaik, Assistant Librarian, Andhra University Library, Sri A. J. Moses, Librarian, District Central Library, Visakhapatnam, and Sri P. Vasudevarao, Library Assistant, Andhra University Library, Waltair, are the Secretary, Joint Secretary and Treasurer respectively of the Association.

Bengal Library Association

In our last issue we published an account of the West Bengal Library Conference held in April, 1955. The previous year's report (1954) is a narrative of busy activity culminating in the Bengal Library Conference at Malda on the 15th and 16th April, under the Presidency of Principal Sri Anath Nath Basu. A main feature of this Conference was a very instructive Library Exhibition in which many important Libraries, including the National Library, participated. The hospitality and warmth of the people of Malda will ever remain a warm memory in the hearts of the Delegates who attended the Conference. Among the important things decided in this Conference was the task of compiling a list of one thousand basic Bengali books suitable for the 'Man in the street'.

Sixty-one candidates took the examination of the Summer Training Course in Librarianship conducted by the Association and forty-one were declared successful. The issues of the Granthagar, a quarterly, are being regularly published. The Association has taken on hand the compilation of a West Bengal Library Directory which is to contain up-to-date information of all Libraries in West Bengal. The Association also has on hand the compilation of Bengal synonyms of English terms in Library Science. So far more than one hundred synonyms have been listed and published in the Granthagar of April, 1955. Three district committees and four zonal committees have been formed to further the activities of the Association. A camp training class in Librarianship was organized in Malda for rural workers and similar camps are being organized in other parts of the

State. The West Bengal Government has given the Association a grant of Rs.3,000 for its activities.

Government of India Libraries Association, New Delhi

The Government of India Libraries Association held their Annual General Body meeting on the 5th June, 1954, under the Chairmanship of Shri Krishna Aiyangar, the Librarian of the National Archives of India. Sardar Sohan Singh was elected as its President, Shri Jaswant Anand as its Secretary, and Miss Kanta Bhatia as its Treasurer. Among the resolutions passed at this meeting are those that touched upon the employment of qualified Librarians in Government Libraries, the reduction of postal charges on book-packets and parcels, establishment of cultural outposts whenever we have an Embassy with the mission of interpreting India to the world, and appointment of a committee to examine the salary grades of Librarians. The Association bade farewell to Shri R. Gopalan on his retirement as Librarian of the Central Secretariat Library, and accorded a reception to Mr. E. J. Carter, Head of the Libraries Division, Unesco. The Association entertained the Delegates of the International Unesco Seminar to Tea.

The in-service Library Science Course was put into the capable hands of Shri S. S. Saith, who has been its Director all these years.

Hindu College Association, Guntur

The Association was inaugurated on the 31st August, 1954. The aim of the Association is to promote the free diffusion of knowledge through books, exhibitions, film shows, study circles, debates, discussions and lectures on topics of importance and interest.

The Library Association was able to conduct two quiz contests, twelve film shows, twenty-one lectures by distinguished persons and eighteen debates on important subjects.

The Indian Statistical Institute Research Library

This Library has a holding of 50,000 volumes of books, journals, reprints and other material. The Ministry of Finance circularized the Ministries and the Departments of the Government of India requesting them to send their respective publications to the Institute Library free of cost, with the result that the accession of Government publications is mounting. The Scripps Foundation for Population Studies (U.S.A.) has designated this Library as a depository of its reports.

Of the 1,289 periodicals received in the Library, more than half are acquired by exchanging 'Sankhya', the periodical of the Indian Statistical Institute. The U.N., F.A.O. and other specialized international agencies have exchange arrangements with the Library. The Library issues mimeographed bulletins of its accessions. A number of bibliographies on subjects like national income, quality control, socio-economic surveys etc. are being produced by the Library. The Russian and Japanese collections of the Library contain publications from these countries, in the language of these countries and they are maintained as separate sequences. Reprints are separately processed and kept as a self-contained collection.

There are 800 borrowers of all categories and 25,000 annual issues. Its present book budget is Rs.40,000.

Valuable service is being rendered by the photographic unit which meets demand for microfilm, photostat and bromide enlargements.

The Madras Library Association

This Association with its splendid record of service in the Library cause held its twenty-seventh annual meeting on the 9th of April, 1954, under the Chairmanship of Shri M. P. Sivagnana Gramani. The President of the Association in his speech on the occasion criticized the provision in the Madras Public Libraries Act which empowered the Government to appoint the Director of Public Libraries. He said that the rule-making powers of the Government were used to interpret this provision as making the Director of Public Instruction, *ex-officio*, the Director of Public Libraries. This interpretation was not lawful. He also said that the local Library authority being an autonomous body did not have to seek the sanction of the Government for Acts done in the course of its administration.

Questions relating to Libraries are treated as if they were matters to be dealt with by the Director, as the Director of Public Instruction and not as the head of an independent autonomous statutory body.

Sri K. V. Krishnaswami Aiyyar was unanimously elected as President and Messrs. K. Chandrasekharan, S. M. Fossil and K. M. Sivaraman were elected as Secretaries. The annual meeting requested the Government to permit the appointments of graduates, trained in Library Science in Secondary schools on a scale of pay equivalent to that prescribed for B.T.s and B.Ed.s. Unfortunately the response of the Government, communicated to the Association in September, was that the Government did not consider it necessary to do so and that existing provisions were sufficient.

As regards the request from the Association regarding the betterment of the scales of pay of qualified Librarians working in Secondary schools, bringing them in line with the salaries of qualified teachers, the Government said that the scale of pay of the non-graduate Librarians in Secondary schools is already in line with that of other qualified teachers.

No new publications were brought out this year and Dr. S. R. Ranganathan was requested to revise those publications which had gone out of print.

According to a Government release on the working of the Madras Public Libraries Act, Local Library authorities in the State have begun their work of rendering Library service within their areas. All of them have established their District Central Libraries excepting the city of Madras and the Salem District. Rs.6,34,210 was the State contribution as against Rs.2,71,703 in the previous year.

The Children's Library in the office of the Director of Public Libraries, Madras, worked exceedingly well. 15,225 was the attendance during the year under review as against 13,066 in the previous year. 15,762 books were issued as against 5,467 last year. In the Madras State there are 2,888 Libraries and 989 Reading Rooms. 7,105,161 people visited these Libraries and used 2,445,530 books.

The Annual Report has a valuable annexure containing a brief account of the working of the Madras Act under the various local Library authorities in the Madras State as also a few reports from Bellary, Cuddapah, West Godavary, Nellore in the Andhra State.

The Maharashtra Granthalaya Sangha

On the 17th of April, 1955, the Maharashtra Granthalaya Sangha held its Annual General Meeting under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. M. Joshi, the Director of Archives, Bombay. Shri B. D. Satoskar was elected a Secretary of the Association.

Sahitya Sahakar is its monthly publication. A feature of this publication is that it prints a monthly list of new Marathi publications. On the same day at the Annual General Meeting the Maharashtra Library Conference also was held, again under the Presidentship of Dr. P. M. Joshi.

Fifty-two students attended the Training Class conducted by the Sangha at Poona from April 19th to June 5th under the direction of Shri S. N. Barve.

The Maharashtra Library Conference appointed a Planning Committee to study the developments of Libraries in Maharashtra. Messrs. Waknis, Hingwe, Kolhatkar and Kale are among the members of the Committee. The report of this Committee is being expected any moment now. The Government of Bombay gave the Sangha a grant of Rs.1,350.

Out of its two hundred and eighty-nine members, thirty-two are life members, forty-nine institutional members, and two hundred and eight ordinary members. Its annual budget comes to nearly Rs.5,000.

Sarada Sadan Pustakalaya, P.O. Lalgang, Dist. Muzaffarpur, Bihar (India)

The library, founded in 1914, has a Reading Room, a Social Club, a Hindi Preparatory School, Social Education Centres, Adult Education classes, Children's department, Students' department, Ladies' corner and a mobile library.

The library has a collection of nearly 10,000 books and receives 100 periodicals. The library is kept open for five hours each day during the evenings and nearly 200 patrons visit the library every day.

Four Social Education Centres, of which one is for women, are run by the library under the guidance of the Bihar Government. Nearly 160 children make use of the library, where there is adequate provision for entertainment and for learning. The Ladies' Section is progressing well in cultural activities. The Students' Section conducts tests and awards prizes annually. The mobile library serves a population of 15,000 in an area of 7·5 sq. miles.

The present working committee of the library is

(1) The Sub-divisional Officer, Hajipur, President
(2) Sri Lalbahadur Sinha, Vice-President
(3) Sri Jagannath Prasad Sah, Secretary
(4) Sri Ram Sundar Panjiar
(5) Srimati Rukmini Sahay
(6) Dr. S. C. Chakraborty
(7) Sri Ram Narain Tewari
(8) Sri Fakirlal Sah, and
(9) B. Bindeshwary Sharma

(4)–(9): Members.

The library is serving a very useful purpose in spreading knowledge in the Rural areas of North Bihar and as such is receiving the special attention of the Bihar Government. It is being visited by eminent persons from outside the province and is cited as a model village library by the Bihar Government.

Travancore Cochin Grandhasala Sanghom, Trivandrum

During the short span of its life the Sanghom has done much towards the progress and betterment of libraries in the State. It is a fully democratic organization. An elected Bharana Samithi with representatives nominated to it by the Government and University for three years control its affairs.

The total number of libraries affiliated to the Sanghom by the end of 1954-55 was 1,685. During this year more attention was devoted to raise the standard of the existing libraries than to affiliate new ones. One hundred and thirty-three new libraries were affiliated. The Harijan libraries and departments for advancement of backward communities were affiliated to the Sanghom.

Seventeen organizing inspectors and the Bharanasamithi of the Sanghom control the working of the various libraries. The reports and statistics prepared by the organizing inspectors are scrutinized by a Gradation committee of non-officials appointed by Government. They visit the libraries and recommend grants. The grant paid in 1954-55 was Rs.1,70,415. The minimum grant of Rs.80 to each library remains the same. By the end of 1954-55, four hundred and seventeen libraries had buildings of their own. The total number of books in the libraries is 15,42,704 and number of books circulated 31,20,898.

The Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (Iaslic)

The Association suffered irreparable loss at the sudden and untimely death of Dr. S. L. Hora the founder president of the Association on the 8th December, 1955.

During the period the Association enrolled 2 life members, 67 ordinary members, 7 associated members and 11 institutional library members.

Mr. J. Smeaton, F.L.A., British Council Librarian in India, gave a lecture to the members of the Association on 21st October, 1955, at the premises of the Association. He spoke on some special library problems.

The Association set up six divisions to undertake the following programme of work which is under progress. The names of the divisions and their respective assignments are as follows:—

(i) Documentation, Secretary—Dr. Aditya Kumar Odhedar, National Library, Calcutta. This division is going through the preliminaries for the compilation of union list of current periodicals received by different Special, Technical and University libraries on a regional basis.

(ii) Education, Secretary—Sri S. Ghosal, Zoological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Calcutta. This division is to explore the possibilities of holding short seminars on any special library problems or documentation work.

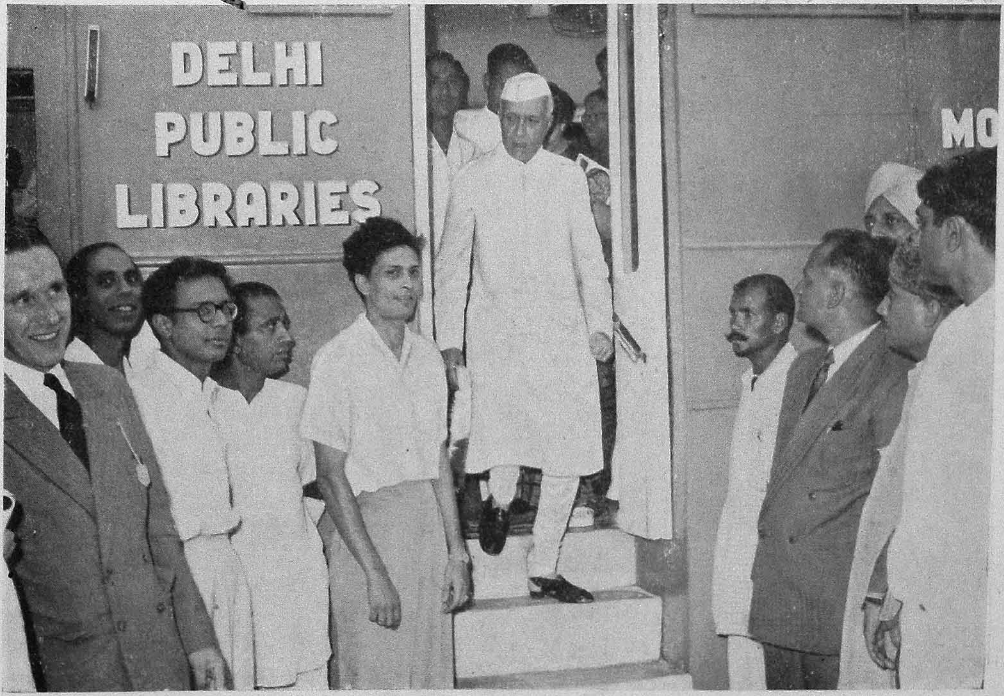
(iii) Publication and Publicity, Secretary—Sri B. Roy, Indian Statistical Institute Library, Calcutta. This division is editing the information bulletin featuring the news and activities of the Association.

(iv) Library and Information Service, Secretary—Sri M. N. Nagaraj, National Library, Calcutta. This division will soon take up the compilation of a comprehensive directory of special libraries and information centres in India, giving full information and their resources.

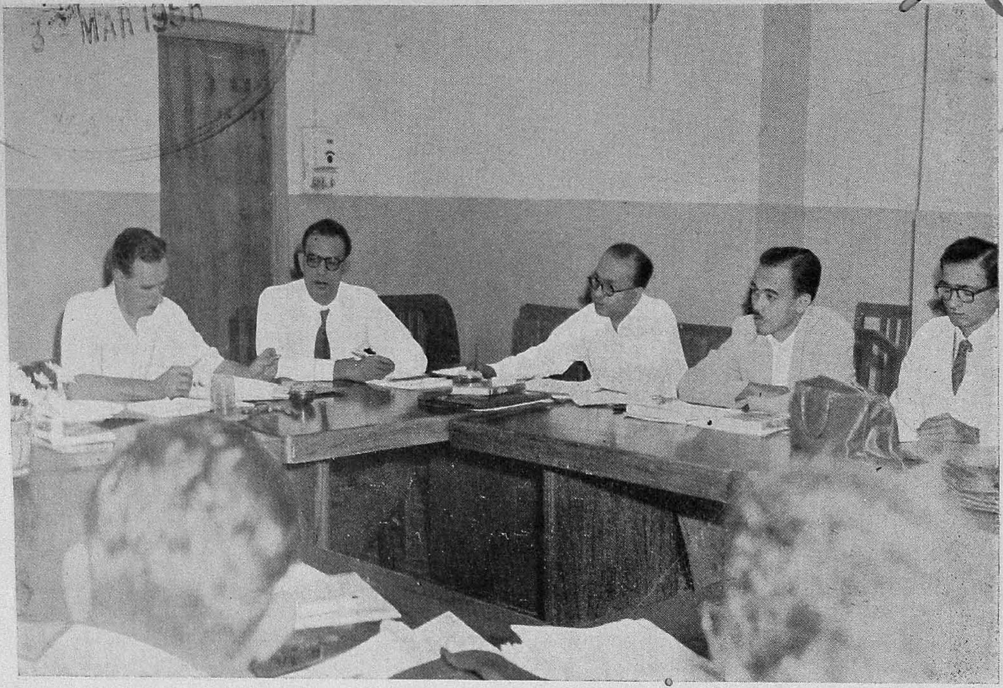
(v) Documentary Reproduction and Translation, Secretary—Sri S. Banerjee, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. This division will collect information regarding documentary reproduction services available in India and the nature of services available. It will also maintain a translation service for the benefit of scientists in India. This division has already started a German class in the evening, and is exploring possibilities of holding classes for teaching Russian.

(vi) Co-operation and Co-ordination of Libraries, Secretary—Sri K. Banerji, TISCO, Jamshedpur. This division will soon draft a scheme of inter-library loan arrangement and other co-operative facilities amongst different libraries.

Our Prime Minister in relaxed mood with some of the Delegates to the Seminar.



The Prime Minister inspecting the bookmobile of the Delhi Public Library.

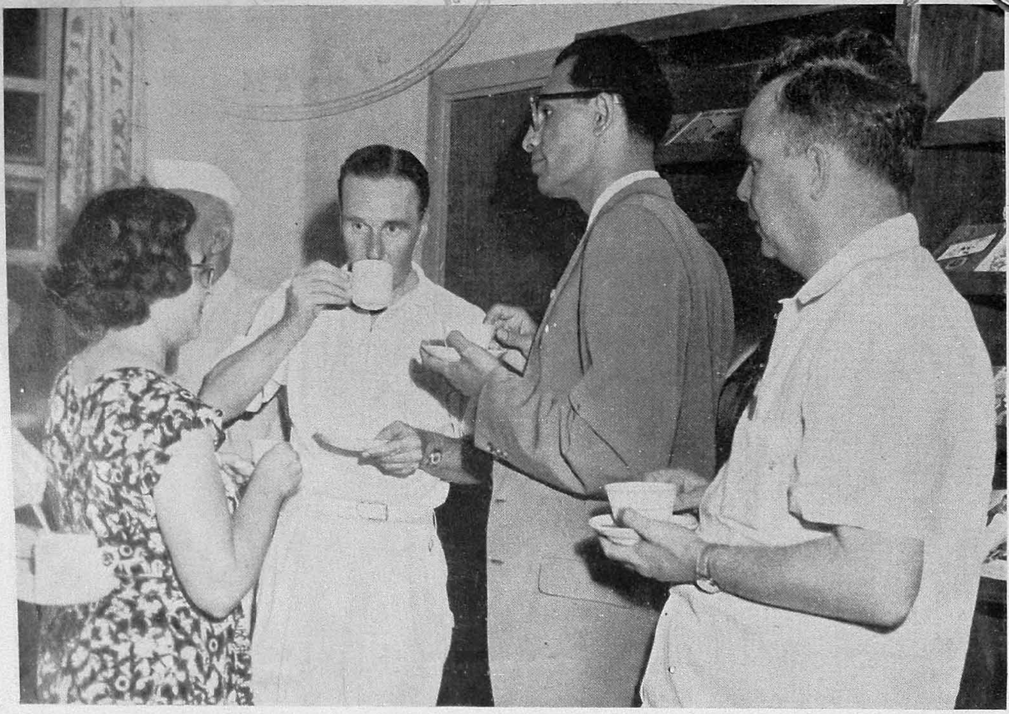


Group one on the development of National Public Library services at work. On the extreme left is Mr. Gardner, the Director of the Seminar and leader of the Group.

Group two on the provision and maintenance of elementary reading material for adults, at work. Facing the camera at the top of the table is Mr. Qazi, the leader of the Group.

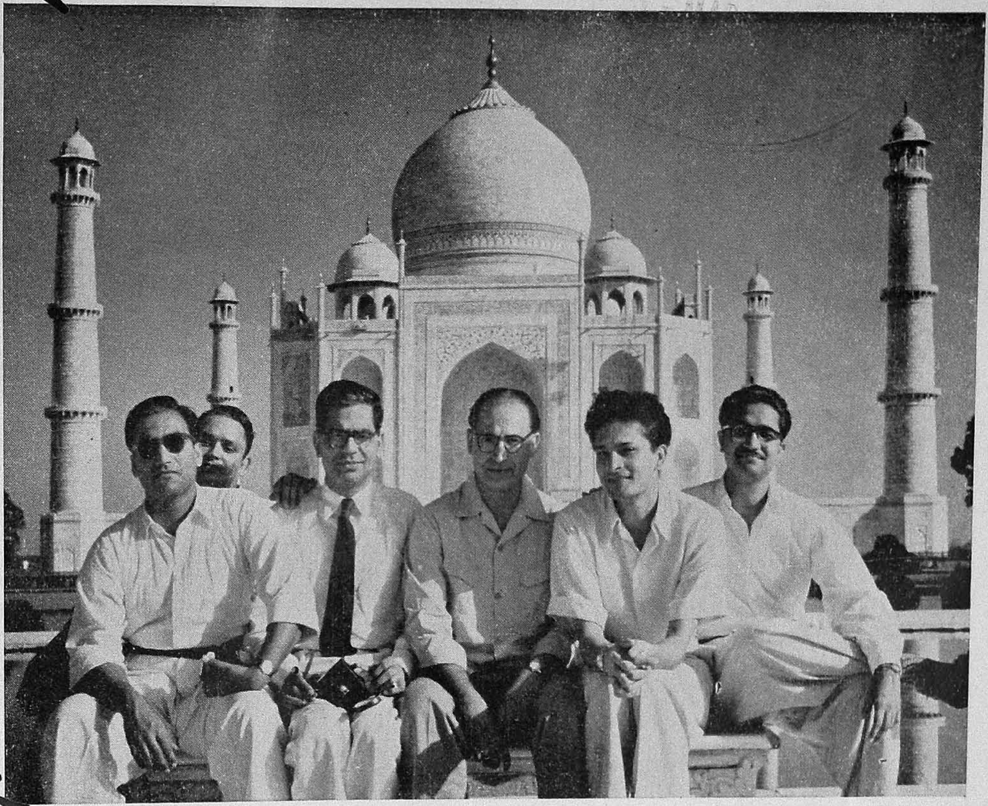
Group three on Children's Libraries at work. Facing the camera second from the left is Mr. Macaskill, the leader of the Group.

The President of the Indian Library Association, Mr. Kesavan, presiding at one of the plenary sessions.



Relaxing in between sessions. From L. to R. Mrs. Sinha (French Interpreter), Mr. Gardner, Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan, and Mr. John Smeaton of the British Council.

The Director of the Seminar at work. On the left is Mlle Basset, Seminar Administrative Assistant, and on the right, Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan, Librarian, of the Punjab University Library, Lahore.



Our happy hosts of the Delhi Public Library at the Taj.

Delegates entertained by the Unesco. L. to R. Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan. Mr. Qazi, Mrs. Boga, Miss McCusker, Mr. Kesavan, Miss Basset, Mr. Manuel, Mr. Petersen (our host), Mr. Mukherjee, Mr. Macaskill, Mr. Kalia and Mr. Harrod. Kneeling in front is Mr. Trikha.

Indian Typography

by

NORMAN A. ELLIS

Recently an Indian magazine of the arts asked a printer for an article on Indian typography. It was only when he began to ponder on what he intended to say that the would-be writer realized that there was no such thing as Indian typography, and the article was not written.

Lest it be thought, therefore, that the title above is a misnomer, let me make the assurance that this is an attempt to assess the position of type display in Indian languages today and a plea for the establishment of something which India has not yet found: her own particular contribution to world typography.

It should be made quite clear at the outset that 'typography' is type display, with its own use of faces, type-cast ornaments and borders, and not the hand-drawn lettering and display which have shown great progress in the past few years, thanks almost entirely to advertising agencies and firms whose publicity departments have done so much to raise printing standards in India.

Practically all Europe uses the roman letter, but, to anyone interested in print, it is not difficult to recognize the work of any particular country in the type faces and the way they are used, even though the piece of print may not be in the language of that particular country. There is a national 'style' which shows through. Most countries in the West have their own type faces which are not confined to one country but are used generally, to the health of the printing industries of all concerned.

Today, the only way to identify a piece of print as specifically Indian in character is the simple one of identification of the script as an Indian language. So far, an Indian 'style' of typography has not yet been evolved. Which brings the inevitable question, 'If others have, why cannot we?'

The answers are several and we will take them singly and thereby endeavour to make out a case for the great need for India finding her own special contribution to print.

India has not one language but many, each connected with its own area, most of them based on the classic Sanskrit. The complications caused by this wealth of scripts are equalled by the opportunities they offer. In effect, typographically, India is not one country, but many. She is the Southern Tamil, the Western Gujarati, the Northern Hindi and the Eastern Assamese, and all others, each separate, but, with the exception of Urdu, all bound by their ancestral similarity. India, therefore, can offer a variety of scripts and styles to display them unequalled in the world.

The primary handicap, still being tackled after many years of earnest endeavour, is the size of the average Indian language alphabet. This is a practical one. In the roman character there are 26 letters. In almost any Indian language there are over 600, when character combinations are taken into account. The cost of a fount of any Indian script is far heavier than

যাঁহারা এ কথা কহেন তাঁহারা অন্য কথার মধ্যে বলিয়াছেন যে গ্রীষ্মশীতের এমত স্বভাব যে তাহাতে মনের যোগ্যতা হ্রাস হয় এবং সে কারণ অন্তঃকরণের রাগ ও হ্রাস হয়।

ইহার সত্য মিথ্যা বোধার্থে প্রথমে আমারদের বিচার করিতে হবে মনে অনুভব কিমত হয়। তাহার পর সে অনুভব গ্রীষ্মশীত করণক ন্যূনাধিক হয় কি না।

তে

दारा ॥

हिंदुस्तान में काररवाई के लीऐ हिंदी ज़बान और ज़बानों से ज़ीआदः दरकार है

हिंदुस्तानी ज़बान कि जिसका ज़िक्र मेरे दारे में है उसको हिंदी - उरदू और रेख़्तः भी कहते हैं और यिह मुरक्कब अरबी और फ़ारसी औ संस्कृत या भाषा से है और यिह पिछली अगले ज़माने में तमाम हिंद में राइज थी

अरब

From *Essays by the Students of the College of Fort William in Bengal*, printed at the Honourable Company's Press, Calcutta, in 1802.

মর্য্যাদা থাকিতে কেনো নাজাহো উঠিয়া ।
আপন সদৃশ স্থানে উঠি বৈস গিয়া ।।

এত সুনি সোমদত্ত কোপেতে জলিল ।
অগ্নির উপরে জেন ঘৃত ঢালি দিল ।।

সোমদত্ত বলে সেনী নাকরিস গর্ব্ব ।
তোমার মহিমা জত আমি জানি সর্ব্ব ।।

From *A Grammar of the Bengal Language* (the first to be produced), printed at Hoogly in 1778.

for roman (I am not taking into consideration mechanical typesetting, to which I shall refer later). In hand typesetting a double case of roman characters can do the job for bookwork, but up to seven cases of a similar size are needed for an Indian script. It is not unusual for an Indian press to have a fount of book type (of one size only) that extends to 2,000 pounds weight; at a conservative estimate of Rs.3 per pound of type, the cost of maintaining a composing room for bookwork can be immense.

The roman character was put into type in the middle of the fifteenth century in the West and type faces remained very closely allied. Then came the type foundries. This was a great step forward, for the designing of type faces by the individual was developed considerably. The importance of this change in print cannot be over-estimated. Today, we take this position for granted, and so wide is the variety that few presses have the same type faces. The choice of faces reflects the individuality of the printer (and his customers, very often). Hence, throughout the years, there has been expression by use of face, border, and ornament. This, unfortunately, is not the case in India.

The earliest attempts at type design in India (and for India, it should be added) were naturally based on writing styles. These were for the South. Later, in East India, the same process was followed, just as naturally. Bold faces, italics and any unusual variations were left alone. The printers then were concerned in turning out books and concentrated on that not inexpensive process. Their types were for a practical job and they concentrated on that. In so doing, they produced splendid specimens of bookwork, equal in style to books of their ancestors and contemporaries in print.

Basically, the type position in India today is as it was then. Many of the problems of joint characters have been overcome, but frills and variations have been left strictly alone. The printed book page is still the criterion of India's type faces of today. The title page is, so to speak, still incidental, as is almost every piece of displayed print.

Although printing in India today is easily one of the country's biggest industries (calculated at 1,00,000 presses with 10,00,000 employees) it cannot be called a wealthy industry. Nor would the type foundries pretend to teem in wealth. These two factors have limited the venturing spirit in

ABCDE Giving GRAPHIE
WINTER Composition Football
ICCARDO ABE CONFEDERAZIONE Grafisk Färgfabrik
The rotation is continuous GRAPHIQUE ABC ROME JULIA
maroc NEW TYPE CINE-CLUB
ABCDEFG ART RUPESTRE ABCDEF
Thompson A B C position
ABCDE
Studio MINERVA BOLD ITALIC
ABabcde PROMESSI ADVERTIS
Meister graphie
GENERAL GRAPHIE
RADIO Conservatory Hall Italie
TYPOART DE ROOS Keyboard
PROFIL SCHNEIDER-KAP
MANACH ORGELKONZERTE IM DOM
STUDIES University Besuchen Plan et But
Sixteen Promenade Reiner Script ABCDE abcdefghi
MONTECE Manchester Highway
bibliothek El Escorial Monte Carlo
ABCDEF abcd SUPERFICIAL TALENT
RENAISSANCE Bravo ACDEFGH Tipográfica
A B C D E LIBRA has A Dinner

Modern Display Faces from the Continent, America and Britain.

type design. Attempts to encourage type design by offering prizes at exhibitions have only served to show the paucity of designs and the indifference to originality in type faces.

What has been done so far in type design? The answer is found in the work of the earliest pioneers, and in a very few enterprising type foundries, who have tried to introduce variety by new designs. These few efforts emphasize how poverty-stricken Indian typography is. The most vital factor has been and is the immense work of the makers of composing machines, particularly the 'Linotype' and the 'Monotype'. For years they have worked to overcome the mechanical difficulties of producing Indian type faces and have succeeded in giving Indian print a tremendous impetus by speeding up composing, to the benefit of the whole country. In doing so, they have also added considerably to the typographical strength of Indian language work by their type designs.

Mechanical setting has shown the limitations of the Indian language alphabets in modern composing, and it is doubtful if it is possible to overcome all of them. Modification of character will have to be accepted if mechanical composition is to give India all it can, and no committee of language experts, official or otherwise, can force the machine makers to achieve the mechanically impossible. The fact will have to be accepted that present methods of typesetting by machines will change characters here and there for the printed word. Mechanical setting is limited and the shape of some characters has been changed, not always for the better. However, let us pay tribute to the neatness it has introduced, and to the great help that mechanical composition has been to the printers and public of India.

Thus the economical restrictions. But type faces are not the product of machines only. They have to be designed. And this is where we face the human element in the problem. Commercial art is developing steadily, but often the lettering that accompanies it is not to be compared with the standard of illustration.

There is no impetus to make an artist or a printer turn his thoughts to designing type faces, which is a long, slow and often painful process, demanding all the talent a man has. It is just as much an artistic effort as printing, sculpture or writing—but much longer drawn out and sharply disciplined. The designer must be a craftsman and an artist, with the mechanical limitations of type and its uses always before him. Even when he thinks he has finished his work he may have to redesign a letter here and there.

India has no Bodoni, Garamond, Gill, Goudy, or other type designer of the West.

India has the mechanical resources to print for her increasingly literate population—and no specifically Indian means to bridge the gap between the mechanics of printing and the reader's mind.

India's indigenous industries are known and loved far beyond her own borders. Wood and ivory carving, sari designs, basket and cloth weaving, the rich variety of uses of bamboo, pottery and clay—all these and more express the soul and culture of India. They *are* India, of its hills and plains and rivers, its customs, its infinite variety of sights and sounds. They are the result and the continuing expression of India's own self. And they remain almost entirely within their own specific worlds. Occasionally they are conveyed to print by illustration, but they are not an intrinsic part *of* print. They are an addition and not integral, and until they are fused into print, print in India will not be part of the country as her own

Designs of Indian motifs drawn specially for work with Indian type faces and languages.

industries and arts are. Today, India has to depend on Western resources for her decorations.

Where are the borders and ornaments that are truly Indian? Opposite a number of designs of Indian motifs drawn specially for work with Indian type faces and languages is shown. These are reproduced from blocks, not from type foundry cast characters. They were drawn for the use of one press, whereas type foundry characters would enable these indigenous designs (in which the artist was asked to express his own ideas of decorative borders) to be made available for print throughout the country.

৫ ধারা।

বুঝিবেন যে এ আইনের লিখিত হুকুম অসঙ্গত সুদছাড়া অপর যে একরারয়তঃ মহাজন ও খাতকের আপোসে হইয়া থাকে ও হয় তাহাতে চলিবেক এবং তদর্থে তাহারদিগের উভয়তঃ বিরোধ জন্মিলে তাহার বিচার ও সমওয়ানী এলাকার আদালতসকলে হইবেক ইতি।

সমাপ্ত।

From 'Ain', printed at the Serampore Press in 1828. This type anticipates the modern Linotype face.

This is only one tiny example of what can be done if India's designs are made available.

Just think of the tremendous riches ready to be used: flowers, trees, household utensils, birds, animals, country scenes, boats—and many more, all of the country. Then think of the richness of the languages: clean-cut, sturdy Hindi, delicate Telugu, the beautiful sweep of Urdu, the circle and intricacy of Oriya and Tamil, the curves and lines of Bengali and Assamese, and all the differences of the other languages. And then realize that the two are unrelated today and that we are still very largely where we were a century ago. Conversely, Indian textiles have moved far ahead of print and have made a splendid contribution to the indigenous expression of India's arts in industry.

The typographical expression of a country's own self can only be made by a country's own sons and daughters, the results of the influences of yesterday and today. Every type face is the result of influences affecting the designer: his environment, studies, and everything that makes him an individual. He is the historian of his day expressed in type.

There is so little to encourage a potential type designer that little can be expected today. What is the remedy? One hesitates to call upon a Government already dealing with requests for help of many kinds, but official recognition of the problem and the potentialities of Indian typography would undoubtedly encourage printers and type foundries to change the anomalous situation of an industry unable to use its tremendous natural and national resources to the benefit of the country in every direction. Printers and type foundries can share in this through their own Federation.

Eventually, the latest development in print, photocomposing, will bring new freedom of Indian print, abolishing many of today's troubles (already the Intertype Photosetter has Hindi). But—and this makes the case stronger for India's national style of printing—type faces, borders and decorations from India herself will be needed just as much than as they are today.

Auxiliary Numbers of Places, India

Revised by K. K. Guha Roy

Librarian, C.S.I.R.

[The Editors are happy to publish a short note on the 'Auxiliary Numbers of Places, India (revised)' contributed by Shri Guha Roy. It is a matter for congratulation that the author has got the U.D.C. authorities to accept his suggestions in this direction.]

For a long time it has been felt that the Decimal Classification or the Universal Decimal Classification has given scant attention to adequate classification of subjects relating to the Orient. As we are primarily concerned with India, we have found it very difficult in assigning correct numbers to subjects such as Indian philosophy, Indian religion, Indian languages, Indian literature, Indian history, etc. In the Colon classification, however, a fairly good treatment has been given to these subjects, but as most of the libraries in India have adopted the D.C. or the U.D.C. as their scheme of classification, they in the absence of an adequate schedule under the above-mentioned headings are unable to assign correct numbers to their books or bibliographies under either of these schemes. Certain libraries have evolved their own schedules under the D.C. but it is open to question whether these libraries have received the formal approval of the authorities who are in charge of this scheme. Consequently a confusion has arisen from different numbers being assigned for the same heading in different libraries. This state of affairs is unfortunate and a concerted effort to remove this defect is imperative on the part of the Indian Libraries Association, so that uniform schedules could be provided for all the classes in which India has not been adequately treated.

In the Table for 'Auxiliary Numbers of Places' also there has been a large lacunae. The political division of the sub-continent of India after partition rendered the schedule more or less obsolete. The author, therefore, took upon himself to prepare a new schedule under the Table 'Places in the Modern World, India. Ceylon', a copy of which was sent to the International Federation of Documentation for their approval. After some correspondence between the author and the Chief of the Bureau of the F.I.D. a revised schedule was agreed upon and finally accepted by the F.I.D. A copy of this schedule is published herewith as Annex I. The following basic principles in revising the U.D.C. have been followed, namely, 'No different terms should be given to an existing U.D.C. number; secondly the main sub-divisions should only be modified when really necessary'. In the schedule, the provinces under British India and the 'States' under the Indian Princes and the 'States' formed under the Republic of India have been indicated so that historical continuity of any particular area can be recognized.

In accepting this proposal Dr. W. van der Brugghen, Chief of the Bureau, F.I.D., stated in his letter No. vdB/AG, dated the 9th January,

1952, 'Including these minor modifications we now fully agree with your final scheme to which only should be added (540) India. We shall prepare a draft PE Note which will be submitted to our Central Classification Committee which has to approve of the proposal which then will be circulated as PE Note to the subscribers.'

Annex I

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

AUXILIARY NUMBERS OF PLACES

(Revised)

(Accepted by the F.I.D. in their letter No. vdB/AG, dated 9-1-52)

(54)	Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. India. Pakistan.
(540)	India.
(540.1)	British India (historical).
(540.2)	Indian States under the British Crown (historical).
(541)	*Eastern India and neighbouring independent states* (replacing existing text).
(541.1)	Assam (text modified).
(541.11)	'Provinces' (historical) (text modified).
(541.12)	'States' (historical).
(541.15)	Tripura.
(541.17)	Manipur.
(541.2)	Bengal (replacing existing text).
(541.21)	'Provinces' (historical) (text modified).
(541.22)	'States' (historical).
(541.25)	West Bengal. For East Bengal (East Pakistan; Dacca) *see* (549.3)
(541.3)	*Neighbouring States* (replaces existing text).
(541.31)	Bhutan.
(541.33)	Sikhim.
(541.35)	Nepal [from (542.5)].
(541.4)	Bihar. Chota Nagpur. For Orissa *see* (541.5) (text modified).
(541.5)	Orissa.
(541.9)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (from 591.9).
(542)	Delete; *see* (545.8).
(542.2/4)	Delete; *see* (545.8).
(542.5)	Delete; *see* (541.35).
(543/4)	*Central India.*
(543.1)	Madhya Pradesh (*Central Provinces*).
(543.11)	'Province' (historical); for Berar *see* (543.2) (text modified).
(543.12)	'States' (historical).
(543.13)	Cancel; *see* (543.12).
(543.2)	Berar.
(543.7)	Bhopal.
(543.8)	Vindhya Pradesh.
(543.82)	'States' (historical).
(544)	Madhya Bharat. Rajasthan (Central India, Rajputana) (text modified).

(544.1) Madhya Bharat (text modified).
(544.12) 'States' (historical).
(544.13) Gwalior.
(544.14) Indore.
(544.3) Cancel; *see* (544.8).
(544.4) Cancel; *see* (544.12).
(544.6) Rajasthan (Rajputana).
(544.62) 'States' (historical).
(544.63) Jaipur.
(544.64) Jodhpur.
(544.65) Bikaner.
(544.8) Ajmer-Merwara.
(545) *Northern India* (replaces existing text) Punjab. Delhi.
(545.11) 'Province' of the Punjab (historical) (modified).
(545.12) 'States' of the Punjab (historical).
(545.2) East Punjab. For Western Punjab *see* (549.11).
(545.3) Pepsu (Patiala and East Punjab States Union).
(545.4) Himachal Pradesh.
(545.5) Delhi.
(545.6) Delete; *see* (545.12).
(545.7) Delete; *see* (545.3, 545.4 and 545.8).
(545.8) Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces of Agra and Oudh).
(545.81) 'Province' (historical).
(545.82) 'States' (historical).
(546) Delete; *see* (546.1) and (549.14).
(546.1) Jammu and Kashmir State.
(546.4/.6) Delete; *see* (549.14).
(547) *Western India* (replaces existing text).
(547.1) Bombay (Presidency of Bombay) (modified).
(547.11) 'Province' (historical).
(547.12) 'States' (historical).
(547.2) Baroda.
(547.4) Delete; *see* (547.1).
(547.5) Delete; *see* (547.2).
(547.6) Saurashtra.
(547.7) Delete; *see* (548.4).
(547.8) Cutch.
(548) *Southern India and adjacent Islands* (replaces existing text).
(548.1) Madras (Madras Presidency) (modified).
(548.11) 'Province' (historical).
(548.12) 'States' (historical).
(548.2) Mysore, Coorg and Andhra Desha (modified).
(548.21) Mysore.
(548.22) Coorg.
(548.23) Andhra Desha.
(548.3) Travancore-Cochin (modified).
(548.4) Hyderabad (Deccan).
(548.5) Delete; *see* (548.12).
(548.7) Ceylon (Island). Ceylon or Singala (Colombo).
(548.8) *Maldives. Laccadives.*
(548.82) Maldives.
(548.83) Laccadives.

(548.94) *French Settlements*: Pondicherry, Karikal, Yanaan, Mahe.
(548.96) *Portuguese Settlements*: Goa, Daman, Diu.
(549) *Pakistan.*
(549.1) Western Pakistan.
(549.11) West Punjab.
(549.12) Sind.
(549.13) Baluchistan.
(549.14) North West Frontier Province.
(549.3) Eastern Pakistan (East Bengal).
(591.9) Delete; *see* (541.9).

The Making of Good Books

by

CRITICUS

So many good books have been written about the making of good books that it would seem impertinent to devote a single article to that subject. There is an extenuating circumstance in this instance, however, as the thoughts that follow are based not on the general principles of book making (or book building as I have seen it described so aptly) but on the lessons to be learnt from the exhibition that was a part of the first State Printing and Design Competition * held in New Delhi in November of last year.

In other words, book production in the context of the Indian scene. To attempt this with any degree of accuracy demands a historical survey impossible in the space available. We will therefore attempt to suggest methods for improvement, all within the purview of the volumes sent in to compete at New Delhi.

The first and overwhelming impression was that the winners secured their awards by following the rules of bookwork that have been extant for centuries (the William Carey Exhibition at the National Library last May gave a fascinating insight into the work of the masters of the early days of print in the West and the East). Rules for bookwork are useless unless followed with the care—and might one add, the love—of the craftsman, from the first tentative thoughts on the text type to be used through to the finish of the decoration of the cover.

The appearance of a book is governed primarily by its subject, allowing also for the market in which it is to be sold or distributed. Here, may I add a possibly unpopular opinion that books are meant to be read by the public and not to be entries in public library lists. The idea of the sizes of type and the places in which the various preliminaries, etc. are to be placed should be a very secondary consideration. To standardize on book design is to kill design and thwart India's still very delicate typographical growth. It is possible to standardize nuts and bolts and paper sizes, but not typography. Within the limits of type, a book is a work of art and not a catalogue of parts so placed to make the work of the librarian simpler (may I be forgiven for this heresy, which I hold so strongly !).

To return to the straight and narrow path: it is obvious that much more can be done with details and design in a luxury edition than within a school text book, but the fact remains unchallengeable that the school text book can be just as beautiful within its limits as the expensive publication. A simple example of this is the Penguin, which combines cheapness and classical typography.

*The writer was a judge in the Competition.

The first choice before the printer, publisher and the author (place those in any order you wish) is that of the size of the book, into which many factors enter. The number of printed pages the book will make (40 pages of crown 4to of an unillustrated book look less impressive than 80 pages of a crown 8vo, unless the intention is to impress by bulk or other means), the binding, the use to which the book is to be put and where it will be placed most of the time are among them. An instance: a diary would look forlorn on a bookshelf. Here, as in everything connected with printing, what *looks* good in printing *is* good, or, to quote our occasionally fatuous friend, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, 'Apt, i' faith!' Here, yet again, the old standards are a standby. A book of paintings has to be bigger than the price list of a bookseller, as an instance.

In publicity display, now so prominent a part of print, one generation's ideas of the type to use varies from the next generation, but, in general, the classic type face for one generation serves others. Thus, the never-failing popularity and utility of Caslon. Bembo will be used for many, many years and Times has come to stay. Other faces will serve printers yet unborn. The choice of face is therefore a matter of personal inclination rather than adherence to an arbitrary rule. Inclination in Indian language books is handicapped by lack of choice, but I cannot encroach on this as I am told that Indian typography is dealt with elsewhere in this issue.

Next comes the type size for the main body of the book. Too big, it will look clumsy and unreadable; too small, it will be peered at painfully by the older generations. The size must balance the size of the book paper size and the printed page size. Footnotes, page headings, chapter headings—all enter into the arena to form the procession of the page. The purpose of the type and its surroundings is to hold and keep the reader's attention. You will notice I have mentioned 'surroundings' in the same sentence as the type itself. Margins are important. Luxury and—dare one say?—'precious' editions such as those for which the author has to pay because a publisher dare not undertake the work, can afford to have white deserts of white space and get away with it. Balance, and room for the reader to handle the book are essential. There is nothing more trying to the reader than a tight binding and a wide type measure that necessitate his pulling out every page to enable him to begin to read each line.

If the 'bread and butter' of book typography is the text page, then the 'jam' is the preliminaries, especially the title page. A dozen typographers using the same size and style of types will produce a dozen different styles. There is nothing more fascinating in the study of book typography than the title page, in all its variations in recent years. Briefly, it may be said that the rather stodgy efforts of thirty years ago have been succeeded by the 'escape from decoration and away with serifs' stage, which included the refiner's fire of the German period, the classic faces in rather austere design, to the return of decoration and the discreet mixture of type faces which was regarded as *outré* twenty years ago and is back again today. The present phase allows the use of eccentric setting of lines to an extent previously unknown, plus the freedom of the double-page spread. The winds of change blow free across the title pages of today, and that is all to the good.

Modern mechanical setting has eliminated all but the most careless typesetting and bad spacing is slowly being eradicated. Unequal spacing is an unmitigated pest and a discredit to all concerned. Wrong founts,

literals and all the host of errors that can mar a book can be eliminated by careful reading and correction.

On the machine, the inking must be even throughout the book; it must not be too heavy nor too light, but balanced. Slipped letters, rising spaces and set-off are other blots on good production. A true story is told of Mr. Nehru that he was examining a presentation copy of a book some years ago and his eye immediately caught a dropped letter in an otherwise excellent production by a leading press. That is the kind of error that nullifies the good work of the remainder of a book. The pages must line at head and foot. The test of this is the overprinting of the page numbers. If they line, then the work is good, providing the impression is even. In a country like India it is difficult to counteract climatic influences, especially the moister ones. Paper and machine rollers are affected sharply by them. 'Kiss impression' is more than a pretty phrase for a technical definition. It is essential. Much depends on the machine man and the supervision of this part of the work.

Someone will point out that no mention has been made of illustration, and the tricky business of block ordering and making. True, but then again more than an article is needed for that. The bleed-off has been the chief contribution to illustration in the past recent years, and with it the richness of processes other than letterpress. Lithography and gravure have taken their places firmly in book printing and the reader is the better off for the benefit of these processes. More colour, more variations in illustration, and other benefits have followed in the train of the newer processes. There is only one rule to follow in the use of the illustration. It must fit in with the text. With which generalization we must leave the vastly interesting field of illustration and its relationship to the other factors in bookwork.

Our first thought on binding will be a negative one: that the curse of binding is the stab stitch, which consists of piercing holes along the inside margin and simply tying up the sheets. It should not be tolerated. I recall being asked to advise on the repair of two books, nearly 250 years old and irreplaceable, among the first to be printed in India. They had been in a college library for many years and had been used so much by students in research that repairs had been necessary. The college librarian had had the books repaired by stab stitching. Now, it is impossible to repair them by normal methods and the books are ruined. That is not the way to retain the precious heritage of the history of book writing and production in India.

Sewing is the best method, the useful saddle stitching (or stapling) being reserved for cheaper books or magazines that have to be reduced to sections again for binding in more permanent form. One reason why side-stitching is so popular here is that many presses have insufficient type to set a book throughout and have to set, print, distribute the type and then repeat the process, forme by forme, so that for small cheap books side-stitching is done instead of the more practical saddle stitch through the spine.

Loose sewing spoils a book, makes a book look slovenly and tight sewing causes the pages to open out. Craftsmanship in binding is not always regarded as a part of good bookwork. Like the text pages, where the type should be so fitted to the reading matter that it is an unconscious

aid to the reader, binding should be unobtrusive and integral, without showing itself.

Another word on binding—I have seen a winning book in an exhibition that had a large smear of grease spreading along the end sheets. Glueing is a craft, too!

The choice of cover materials is restricted, but, with ingenuity and thought, much can be done with little variety. Imagination can also do much, and one day I hope to see the greatly increased use of indigenous materials. Why should we depend on cloth for book covers? And why should the cloth be wrapped round card? Yes, we know there is a wide-open opportunity for plastic and the newer materials, but cannot we use what we have in this country? Bamboo goes into paper, but I wonder sometimes if that ubiquitous plant cannot be adapted for a new style of binding.

One book in New Delhi which impressed me deeply had nothing more thrilling than dozens of pages of figures. But what pages.....! All beautifully aligned, the rules joined carefully, the text unspoiled by anything untoward, a neat title page, and the binding done with care. The covers were straight, the cloth 'took' the very trim gold blocking, and the whole job was an example of craftsmanship. Other books had more colour, but this had fewer flaws.

Sound, imaginative planning at the start, plus craftsmanship and the right materials, and you have a book worth reading and keeping.

Colon Classification—A Critical Survey
C Physics

by

DHANPAT RAI

(*Technical Librarian, Defence Science Organization, New Delhi.*)

Colon Classification has so far been unable to handle properly the main class C Physics. It is stated that the nature of the subject is such that no facet formula can be devised for the main class as such. Physics, therefore, had to be divided on canonical lines. The canonical divisions are given below:—

Canonical Division	*Facet Formula in each basic Isolate*
C1 Fundamentals—(Matter, Energy, Space and Time)	—
C2 Properties of Matter	C2 (S) : (P)
C3 Sound	C3 (W) : (P)
C4 Heat	C4 (P)
C5 Light Radiation	C5 (W) : (P)
C6 Electricity	C6 (E) : (P)
C7 Magnetism	C7 (M) : (P)
C8 Cosmic Hypothesis—(Time, Space, Energy, Matter)	—

Some of these canonical divisions have been subdivided according to certain trains of characteristics as given under column 2 above. Evidently, it is not a logical and satisfactory treatment. The 'apupa patterns' formed by some of the basic isolates are overlapping. For instance, C1 Fundamentals and C8 Cosmic Hypothesis are merely duplication of subject leading to confusion and inconsistency. Again C2 Properties of Matter is a compound foci in the verbal plane comprising 'Matter' and 'Problem' facets.

On careful examination of the schedules enumerated under the Canonical Divisions of Main Class C Physics in the 'Colon Classification' 4th edition 1952 we further find it difficult to accommodate the following categories of subjects:—

Group I .. High Vacuum Physics.
High Pressure Physics.
Physics of Surfaces.
Kinetic Theory of Liquids.
Kinetic Theory of Gases.
Aerodynamic Theory.
Hydrodynamic Theory, etc. etc.

Group II .. High Temperature Physics.
Low Temperature Physics, etc. etc.

Group III .. Theory of Relativity.
Quantum Theory.
Wave Mechanics.
Electrodynamic Theory.
Electro-magnetic Theory.
Electron Theory.
Atomic Theory.
Meson Theory, etc. etc.

In fact, it is not possible to accommodate these subjects under the canonical divisions of Physics enumerated in CC for the following two reasons:—

1. MECHANICS which is an important branch of Physics has unfortunately been placed under the Main Class 'B Mathematics' in CC.

   Naturally the repercussions are bound to be serious. On the one hand, important subjects like Mechanics of Solids, Liquids and Gases; Motion of Projectiles; Aerodynamics, Hydrodynamics; Kinetic Theory of Liquids and Gases, etc. etc., together with their umbral and penumbral sections have been segregated from the main body Physics and, on the other hand, the subjects mentioned under Group I cannot be accommodated in the canonical divisions.

2. The facets or the trains of characteristics chosen to subdivide the canonical divisions in Physics are such that it is difficult to accommodate subjects mentioned under Groups II and III.

   However, in CC special theories like those mentioned under Group III have been put separately in the last octave by the Chronological Device. But this is not a happy arrangement either.

Recently two articles by Parthasarthi have appeared in the Annals portion of *Abgila*, 2, 265–267 (1952) and 3, 7–10 (1953), relating to the treatment of Physics in CC. In the idea plane, the Main Class has been divided into three groups, viz. :—

1. Canonical Physics .. (includes canonical divisions of Physics, C1 to C8 as enumerated in CC).
2. Special Physics .. (such subjects as mentioned under Groups I and II).
3. Systems of Physics .. (special theories as mentioned under Group III).

The Canonical Physics has already been accommodated under the First Octaves in the notational plane. Parthasarthi suggests the accommodation of the Special Physics in the Penultimate Octave and the Systems of Physics in the Last Octave. He assumes that, in this way by bringing the Specials in between the Canonicals and Systems, it is possible to achieve a helpful sequence.

This contention does not appear to be logical even in the idea plane for the reasons stated below:—

Firstly, the so-called 'Specials' are nothing but manifestations of one of the Canonicals of Physics. For instance, High Temperature Physics and Low Temperature Physics are parts of the basic

isolate in the canonical division C4 Heat. Even if such subjects are treated within specific boundary conditions still those are manifestations of the Canonical Heat. If such subjects which form part of one of the canonicals are segregated from the parent body and put in the penultimate octave, it will seriously violate the canon of Helpful Order.

Secondly, the so-called 'Systems' are merely theories, some form part of *Theoretical Physics*, while others form part of one of the canonical divisions. If these are accommodated in the last octave, they will also be segregated from the main body and thus violate the helpful order.

Supposing that the principle of forming a separate class of these 'Systems' is accepted for a moment, in the idea plane, let us examine minutely its effect on the notational plane.

Take the following examples:—

Theory of Relativity (1905)	CN05
Special Theory of Relativity (1911) ..	CN11
Generalized Theory of Relativity (1951) ..	CN51
Quantum Theory—	
(Max Planck, 1901)	CN01
(Einstein, 1905)	CN05
(Sommerfeld, 1906)	CN06
Wave Mechanics—	
(Heisenberg, 1925)	CN25
(Schrodinger, 1926)	CN26
(Dirac, 1931)	CN31
Cosmic Radiation Theory—	
(Hess, 1910)	CN10
Atomic Theory—	
(Rutherford, 1911)	CN11
(Bohr, 1913)	CN13
*(Chadwick, 1932)	CN32
*(Anderson, 1932)	CN32
(Yukawa, 1934)	CN34

When arranged on the shelves these will fall in the following sequence:—

Quantum Theory (Max Planck, 1901) ..	CN01
Theory of Relativity (1905)	CN05
Cosmic Radiation Theory (Hess, 1910) ..	CN10
Special Theory of Relativity (1911) ..	CN11
Atomic Theory (Rutherford, 1911) ..	CN11
Wave Mechanics (Heisenberg, 1925) ..	CN25
Generalized Theory of Relativity (1951) ..	CN51

It is abundantly clear from the above examples that the chronological device used as the basis of division for individualizing special theories, instead of bringing about a helpful sequence, rather scatters the allied theories. The Relativity Theories are separated by others which happen to have been advanced during the intervening years.

This hotchpotch arrangement of 'Systems' in the last octave is a woeful specimen of the helplessness of the CC to achieve its object in the notational plane.

The situation becomes all the more hopeless when the same theory is advanced by two different specialists during the same year as quoted in the examples with the asterisks mark. It is not possible to accommodate both the Chronological and the Author devices at a time since capital letters are used for both in the notational plane.

In order to overcome most of the difficulties at present faced by the CC in the treatment of the Main Class C Physics, the following measures are suggested:—

1. To remove MECHANICS from the canonical divisions of the Main Class B Mathematics and accommodate the same as a canonical division of the Main Class C Physics. This will solve the problem of the treatment of specials in Physics. C2 Properties of Matter could be replaced by C2 Mechanics. The Properties of Matter will naturally be accommodated in Fundamentals, Mechanics and Nuclear Physics.
2. To examine the possibilities of accommodating Special Theories (in general and not belonging to any one of the canonical divisions, e.g., Relativity Theory, Cosmic Radiation Theory, Quantum Theory, Wave Mechanics, etc.), under the basic isolate *C1 FUNDAMENTALS*.
3. To merge C8 Cosmic Hypothesis into C1 Fundamentals.
4. To create a new canonical division C8 Nuclear Physics in place of C8 Cosmic Hypothesis.
5. To modify the facet formulae or if necessary to subdivide the basic isolates further on canonical lines in order to accommodate Special Theories pertaining to one of the subjects enumerated as canonical divisions of the Main Class C Physics.

स्वतंत्र भारत का हिन्दी वाङ्मय

ले० कृष्णाचार्य, अध्यक्ष हिन्दी विभाग,
नेशनल लायब्रेरी

[यह निबंध स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के अनन्तर हिन्दी वाङ्मय का संक्षिप्त सिंहावलोकन है। इस अध्ययन को विशेष रूप से पुस्तकालयों में कार्य करने वालों के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है। हिन्दी साहित्य की प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियों को समझना, उन पर प्रकाशित उत्तम ग्रन्थों की जानकारी करना और पुस्तक-चुनाव में श्रेष्ठ पुस्तक का स्तर पहिचानना आज बहुत आवश्यक है। आशा है कि यह प्रयास सामान्य पाठकों की दृष्टि को विस्तार देगा और पुस्तकालयो के कार्य में हाथ बटाएगा—सम्पादक।]

स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के साथ साथ हमारे देश में दो ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं का बहुत गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा। ये घटनाएं थीं देश का विभाजन और साम्प्रदायिक कलह। इस प्रकार की गंभीर घटनाएं साहित्य के स्वर बदलने तथा सृजनशक्ति को उत्तेजित करने में बहुधा सहायक होती है। सम्पूर्ण भारतीय साहित्य पर यह छाप आज हम देख सकते हैं। हिन्दी पर विशेष रूप से एक बाहरी प्रतिक्रिया और हुई। संविधान में हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा मान लेने से जो दबाव पड़ा, उसके कारण प्रकाशन जगत को उत्तेजना मिली। इस छोटे से निबंध में साहित्य को समग्र रूप से प्रभावित करने वाली रचनाओं का सिंहावलोकन मात्र ही सम्भव है। अब स्वतंत्र होने के आठ वर्ष बाद हिन्दी वाङ्मय की श्रीवृद्धि और प्रकाशन-स्तर के विकास पर दृष्टिपात करने का अवसर आ गया है।

काव्य-साहित्य

भारतीय भाषाओं में चन्द बरदायी से लेकर उन्नीसवीं शती तक के हिन्दी काव्य की परम्परा गौरवपूर्ण रही है। आज की हिन्दी में भी मैथिलीशरण गुप्त, प्रसाद, निराला, पत और दिनकर जैसे कवियों ने पुरानी परम्परा को अक्षुण्ण रक्खा है। इधर के दस वर्षों में, जन जागरण की इस नवीन और संक्रांति-बेला में हिन्दी काव्य-जगत् नए नए शिल्प प्रयोग कर रहा है। इस तथ्य को मान लेने के पर्याप्त प्रमाण हैं कि हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा के अनुरूप अभिव्यक्ति के लिए व्याकुल है। इस प्रकार की जागरूक छटपटाहट इन काव्य-रचनाओं में व्यक्त हुई है:—अज्ञेय: हरी घास पर क्षण भर (४९) और बावरा अहेरी (५४); बच्चन: मिलन यामिनी (५०) और सोपान (५३); बालकृष्ण शर्मा: क्वासि (५२) और अपलक (५१); भारती: ठंडा लोहा (५२); भवानीप्रसाद मिश्र: गीत फरोश (५३); जगदीश गुप्त: नाव के पाँव (५५); गिरिजाकुमार माथुर: धूप के धान (५५) और नाश और निर्माण; अंचल: वर्षान्त के बादल (५४); नीरज: दो गीत (५४) और विभावरी (५१); गोपालप्रसाद व्यास: अजी सुनो (४८); देवराज: धरती और स्वर्ग (५३); बालकृष्णराव: रातबीती (५४)

और कवि और छवि (४७); सुमित्रानन्दन पंत: अतिमा (५५), ग्राम्या (५१) और युगवाणी (४७); मिलिन्द: बलिपथ के गीत (५०); नरेन्द्र शर्मा: अग्निशस्य (४६) और कामिनी (५३); माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी: हिमतरंगिनी (४८); दिनकर: धूप और धुआँ (५१); सुमन: विश्वास बढ़ता ही गया (५५)।

इन दस वर्षों मे प्रबंध और खंड काव्य की शैली पर भी दशाधिक छोटे और मोटे काव्य ग्रन्थ निकले हैं। मैथिलीशरण गुप्त: जय भारत (५२); गुरूभक्त सिंह: विक्रमादित्य; अनूप शर्मा: महावीर वर्धमान (५१); आनन्दकुमार: अंगराज (५०); रां० राघव: मेधावी (४७); रसाल: काव्यपुरुष (५५) और गुरुदक्षिणा (५०); विद्याधर महाजन: गांधी चरित मानस (५४); रामानन्द तिवारी: पार्वती (५५)। गांधीजी पर दो तीन काव्यग्रन्थ और भी है।

यह सत्य है कि इधर दस वर्षो में न साकेत, कामायनी जैसे शक्तिशाली ग्रन्थ निकले और न निराला की जैसी "राम की शक्तिपूजा" या "तुलसीदास" जैसी अपने में पूर्ण कृतियाँ ही सामने आई। किन्तु इधर के दस वर्षो में भाव, भाषा, विषयस्पर्श की दृष्टि से जो विविधता आई तथा वर्तमान जगत के प्रति जैसी उत्कट और यथार्थ अभिव्यक्ति हुई है, वैसा कभी पहले देखने को नहीं मिला। मेरा अनुमान तो यह है कि विचारों की जो उत्तेजना भारतेन्दु युग में थी और उसकी पृष्ठ-भूमि में जिस ढंग की समृद्धि दीख पड़ी थी वैसी समृद्धि की पृष्ठ-भूमि आज भी तैयार है।

कथा साहित्य

कथा साहित्य टैकनीक और विषय-स्पर्श की दृष्टि से अपने प्रेमचन्द युग को निश्चित रूप से पीछे छोड़ आया है। प्रसिद्ध आलोचक श्री नंददुलारे वाजपेयी का यह कथन सत्य के बहुत निकट है कि हिन्दी उपन्यास आज अपने आकार-प्रकार में खूब भरा-पूरा है। लेखकों की संख्या पर्याप्त है और प्रथम श्रेणी के औपन्यासिकों के पीछे ही द्वितीय श्रेणी के उपन्यासकारों का एक अच्छा दल सदैव साथ रहा है। सख्या और परिमाण में ही नहीं; विषय, शैली आदि जीवन-क्षेत्र की विविधता की दृष्टि से भी हिन्दी उपन्यास समृद्ध कहा जा सकता है।

इस काल के उपन्यासों का श्रीगणेश अज्ञेय की शक्तिशाली कृति "शेखर: एक जीवनी" से हुआ और उसके अनन्तर प्रथम और मध्यम कोटि के उपन्यासों का विवरण जीवन की यथार्थ अभिव्यक्ति और शिल्प-कौशल की दृष्टि से इस प्रकार है:—

उपेन्द्रनाथ अश्क: गर्म राख (४९), गिरती दीवारें (५१ द्वि० सं०) और बड़ी बड़ी आँखें (५५); नरेश मेहता: डूबते मस्तूल (५४); इ० जोशी: सुबह के भूले (५२); जिप्सी (५२) और जहाज का पंछी (५५); धर्मवीर भारती: गुनाहों का देवता (४९) और सूरज का सातवां घोड़ा (५२); नागार्जुन: बलचनमा (५२), नई पौध (५३) और बाबा बटेसरनाथ (५४); अंचल: मरुप्रदीप (५१), उल्का (५०), चढ़ती धूप (५४); वृन्दावनलाल वर्मा: कलाकार का दंड (५०), अमर बेल (५३), मृगनयनी (५०), ५४ में छठवां संस्करण; लक्ष्मीनारायणलाल: बया का घोंसला और साँप (५३); उदयशंकर भट्ट: नए मोड़ (५०), वह जो मैंने देखा; अमृतराय: बीज (५३); देवराज: भीतर-बाहर (५४), पथ की खोज (५१); राहुल: बहुरंगी

मधुपुरी (५४) और मधुर स्वप्न (५०); रांगेय राघव: मुर्दों का टीला (४६), घरोंदे (४६); चतुरसेन शास्त्री: वैशाली की नगर वधू (४६); वयं रक्षामि (५५); गिरधर गोपाल: चांदनी के खंडहर (५४); देवेन्द्र सत्यार्थी: कठपुतली (५४), रथ के पहिये, चट्टान से पूछ लो (४८), रेखाएं बोल उठीं (४६); शान्तिप्रिय द्विवेदी: दिगंबर (५४); सत्यकेतु: आचार्य चाणक्य (५४), होटल दी मोडर्न (५३); भगवतीचरण वर्मा: टेढ़े मेढे रास्ते (५३), आखिरी दांव (५४); अमृतलाल नागर: महाकाल (४७) और बूंद और समुद्र। राजेन्द्र यादव: प्रेत बोलते हैं (५२); पहाड़ी: निर्देशक (४६), रेणु: मैला आंचल (५४)।

इनके अतिरिक्त यज्ञदत्त, दयाशंकर मिश्र, अमृताप्रीतम, कृष्णचन्द्र, रामानन्द सागर, बलवंत सिंह, भग० वाजपेयी आदि एक से अधिक दर्जन लेखकों ने उपन्यास के क्षेत्र में बाढ सी ला दी है। कुल मिलाकर यह कहा जा सकता है कि इस दशक में उपन्यास साहित्य समृद्ध हुआ है। पिछली पीढ़ी में यदि गबन, गोदान, सुनीता, त्यागपत्र, चित्रलेखा, स्थायी महत्व की रचनाएं हैं तो इस पीढ़ी में शेखर: एक जीवनी, मैला आंचल, मृगनयनी ने भी एक विशेष दृष्टि से कथा साहित्य के चरण आगे बढ़ाये हैं। अक्सर यह कह दिया जाता है कि गोदान से आगे कुछ नहीं। शिल्प, भाषा-मार्जन, अभिव्यक्ति की मुखरता, सभी दृष्टि से कथा के क्षेत्र में हिन्दी आगे बढ़ी है। रेणु और नागार्जुन ने जहाँ स्थानीय रंग (Local Colour) की ओप दिखाई है, वहां वर्माजी और सत्यकेतुजी ने इतिहास की पैनी दृष्टि पाई है। पिछली पीढ़ी में ऐसे कथाकारों का अभाव था। एक आलोचक का यह कहना ठीक ही है कि वर्माजी ने विचित्र मानसिक दृढ़ता और आस्था दिखलाई है। सत्यार्थीजी ने लोक वाणी के रंग से जो कारीगरी की है उसकी समता पीछे के साहित्य से नहीं की जा सकती।

कहानी

यही अवस्था कहानियों की है। एक प्रकार से कहानी कला में उपन्यास से अधिक निखार आया है। आज उच्चकोटि के कहानीकारों का, ऐसे कहानीकारों का, जो अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरी लगन से निबाहने की चेष्टा में हैं, कोई टोटा नहीं है। उपन्यास की तरह कहानियों से भी प्रेमचन्द युग का आदर्शोन्मुख यथार्थवाद पलायन कर चुका है। शतरंज के खिलाड़ी और गुडा जैसी पुरानी खेवे की सामन्तवादी जीवन की झलक पर रूद्रजी का "बहती गंगा" बड़ा शक्तिशाली कहानीमय उपन्यास (५२) निकला। अन्य प्रमुख रचनाएं:—मोहन राकेश: इंसान के खंडहर (५०); अज्ञेय: जयदोल (५१) और अमर बल्लरी (५३); अश्क: दो धारा (४६) बैंगन का पौधा (५४) और छीटे (४६); भारती: चाँद और टूटे हुए लोग (५५); यशपाल: फूलों का कुर्ता (४७) और उत्तमी की मां (५५); कमल जोशी: पत्थर की आंख (५५); पहाड़ी: तूफान के बाद (५२); मार्कण्डेय: पानफूल (५४); महतो: प्रतिमा (५०); वि० व्यास: धूपदीप (५३); होमवती: स्वप्नभंग (४८); उग्र: कला का पुरस्कार (५५); मोहनसिंह सेंगर: स्कैण्डल (५४) और नरक का न्याय (५१); राजेन्द्र यादव: खेल-खिलौने (५४); रावी: पहला कहानीकार (५४); विष्णु प्रभाकर: रहमान का बेटा (५५)।

नाटक

हिन्दी का नाटक पक्ष अपेक्षाकृत दुर्बल रहा है। परिमाण की दृष्टि से नहीं, गुण की दृष्टि से भी उतना नहीं—रंगमंच की दृष्टि से। मराठी, गुजराती और बंगला के रंगमंच समृद्ध हैं। ऐसी समृद्धि हिन्दी के रंगमंच के पास नहीं है। किन्तु इतना मान लेने के कारण हैं कि इधर के दस वर्षों में लिखे गए नाटकों में अभिनय-गुण की पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है। जगदीशचन्द्र माथुर कृति कोणार्क (५१) इधर की सबसे शक्तिशाली रचना कही जा सकती है; ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठ-भूमि, सांकेतिकता, संयमित संतुलन और अभिव्यक्ति सब दृष्टि से यह नाटक सुन्दर कलाकृति है। माथुर का एकांकी "ओ मेरे सपने" (५३) भी प्रकाश में आया है। अन्य अच्छे नाटक—अश्क: कैद और उड़ान, पैंतरे (प्रहसन), अलग अलग रास्ते (५४) और अंजो दीदी (५५); उदयशंकर भट्ट: मत्स्य गंधा, विद्रोहिणी अंबा और सगर विजय; दशरथ ओझा: सम्राट समुद्रगुप्त (५२); राम० त्रिपाठी: पैसा परमेश्वर (५४); बेनीपुरी: अम्बपाली (५१); लक्ष्मी० मिश्र: राक्षस का मन्दिर और वितस्ता की लहरें (५३); वि० प्रभाकर: देवताओं की घाटी; सीताराम चतुर्वेदी: सेनापति पुष्यमित्र (५१)।

हिन्दी में एकांकी की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है। उदयशंकर भट्ट: जीवन और संघर्ष और पर्दे के पीछे; अश्क: चरवाहे (४८) और पर्दा उठाओ पर्दा गिराओ (५१); ध० भारती: नदी प्यासी थी (५४); भगवती चरण वर्मा: बुझता दीपक (५०); रामकुमार वर्मा: ध्रुवतारिका (५०) और रेशमी टाई (५२); विष्णु प्रभाकर: इन्सान; सुं० पंत: रजत शिखर (५१); प्रेमी: बादलों के पार (५२)। हिन्दी में एकांकी साहित्य ने आशाप्रद प्रगति की है। रेडियो-नाट्य-शिल्प (५५) पर सिद्धनाथ कुमार ने अध्ययन प्रस्तुत किया है। इनके अतिरिक्त नाटकों पर अन्य अच्छे अध्ययन यह हैं:—नलिन: हिन्दी नाटककार (५२); दशरथ ओझा: हिन्दी नाटक (५४); सोमनाथ गुप्त: हिन्दी नाटक साहित्य का इतिहास; और डा० सत्येन्द्र कृत हिन्दी एकांकी; राजेन्द्रसिंह गौड़ कृत "हमारे नाटककार" (५३) के परिशिष्ट में सन् ५३ तक के हिन्दी में प्रकाशित नाटकों की सूची प्राप्त है।

आलोचना

हिन्दी में आलोचना शास्त्र द्विवेदी युग से पहले नहीं के बराबर था। रीति ग्रन्थों में पद्य-बद्ध साहित्य पुरानी शैली पर अवश्य था। आधुनिक अर्थों में पाश्चात्य शैली पर आलोचना ग्रन्थों का सूत्रपात्र करने का श्रेय आचार्य श्यामसुन्दरदास को है। तदन्तर आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल ने अपनी प्रतिभा से इस शास्त्र के स्तर को आश्चर्यजनक ऊँचा स्तर प्रदान किया। शुक्लजी ने प्रधानतः सूर, तुलसी और जायसी पर भूमिकाएं लिखकर हिन्दी में आलोचना पद्धति को नूतन-भूमि प्रदान की। शुक्लजी की मृत्यु के अनन्तर उनकी विशाल कल्पना के अनुरूप लिखे गए अधूरे ग्रन्थ को सम्पादित कर नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा ने "रस मीमांसा" नाम से ४९ में छापा। यह पुस्तक हिन्दी में रस शास्त्र पर सर्वोत्कृष्ट पुस्तक है। इसने भारतीय साहित्य में भी प्रमुख स्थान प्राप्त कर लिया है। प्राचीन रस-शास्त्र के पंडित दंडी, भामह, मम्मट, विश्वनाथ आदि की परम्परा में शुक्लजी की यह देन आगे का कदम है। आलोचना के सिद्धान्त पक्ष पर भी इस दशक में अनेक

उपयोगी और विस्तृत अध्ययन प्रस्तुत किए गये जिनमें प्रमुख यह हैं:—श्री सूरजप्रसाद खत्री: आलोचना: इतिहास तथा सिद्धान्त (पाश्चात्य प्रणालियों पर—५३) भगवतस्वरूप मिश्र: हिन्दी आलोचना: उद्भव और विकास (भारतीय प्रणालियां—५४); गुलाब राय: सिद्धान्त और अध्ययन (५४); देवराज उपाध्याय: रोमांटिक साहित्य शास्त्र (५१); बलदेव उपाध्याय: भारतीय साहित्य शास्त्र (४८); लीलाधर गुप्त; पाश्चात्य साहित्यालोचन के सिद्धान्त (५२); लक्ष्मीनारायण लाल: कहानियों की शिल्प विधियों का विकास (५३—थीसिस); माचवे: समीक्षा की समीक्षा (५३); व्यक्ति और वाङ्मय (५२); सीताराम चतुर्वेदी: समीक्षा शास्त्र (५४); हरद्वारी लाल: सौन्दर्य शास्त्र (५३); प्रेमनारायण शुक्ल: हिन्दी साहित्य में विविधवाद (५३—थीसिस) और रामलाल सिंह: समीक्षा दर्शन (५२—२ भाग)।

सिद्धांत पक्ष के बाद काव्य पक्ष पर भी विभिन्न दृष्टियों से लगभग दो दर्जन श्रेष्ठ अध्ययन हिन्दी में आए। प० चतुर्वेदी: हिन्दी काव्य धारा में प्रेम-प्रवाह (५२); शैलकुमारी: आधुनिक काव्य में नारी भावना (५१); कृष्णकाव्य में भ्रमर गीत तथा नाथ सम्प्रदाय और तंत्रशास्त्र: केशवनारायण सिंह; कामिल बुल्के: रामकथा: उत्पत्ति और विकास (५०); रामचन्द्र श्रीवास्तव: हिन्दी काव्य में प्रकृति (४८); टीकम सिंह तोमर: हिन्दीवीर काव्य (५४); वेदमिश्र उपाध्याय: कृष्ण काव्य की रूपरेखा (४८); रवीन्द्रसहाय वर्मा: हिन्दी काव्य पर आंग्ल प्रभाव (५४); कमल कुलश्रेष्ठ: हिन्दी प्रेमाख्यानक काव्य (५३); रामखेलावन पांडेय: गीति काव्य (४७); सुधीन्द्र: हिन्दी कविता में युगान्तर (५०); वि० वि० त्रिवेदी: चन्दवरदायी और उनका काव्य (५२); सरयूप्रसाद: अकबरी दरबार के हिन्दी कवि (५०); नगेन्द्र: भारतीय काव्य-शास्त्र की भूमिका (५५); शांतिलाल जैन: हिन्दी काव्य शास्त्र (५३); रामनरेश वर्मा: वक्रोक्ति और अभिव्यंजना (५१); शची रानी गुर्टू, सम्पा०: हिन्दी के आलोचक (५५); प्रतिपाल सिंह: बीसवीं शती के महाकाव्य (५४)। नामवर सिंह: हिन्दी के विकास में अपभ्रंश का योग (५२) और छायावाद (५५) अपने ढंग की सुन्दर कृतिया हैं। वासुदेवशरण अग्रवाल का जायसी पर सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन (५५) महत्वपूर्ण है। परशुराम चतुर्वेदी ने भी इधर के दशक में हिन्दी साहित्य की अच्छी सेवा की है। इनके उल्लेखनीय अध्ययन यह है:—उत्तर भारत की संत परम्परा (५१), हिन्दी काव्यधारा में प्रेम-प्रवाह (५२) और मध्यकालीन प्रेम-साधना (५२)। केशरी नारायण शुक्ल ने मानस की (रूसी) भूमिका (५५) का अनुवाद देकर महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया है।

लेखकों पर अध्ययन

इसी प्रकार चंदबरदायी, कबीर, केशव, घनानन्द, जायसी, तुलसी, दरिया, दिनकर, दीनदयाल गिरि, देव, निराला, पदमाकर, प्रसाद, प्रेमचन्द, बिहारी, भारतेन्दु, भूषण, महादेवी वर्मा, मीरा, यशपाल, रत्नाकर, रसखान, वृ० वर्मा, सुन्दरदास, सिया० गुप्त, पन्त, सूर और सेनापति पर भी इस दशक में स्वतंत्र पुस्तकें लिखी गई। प्रकाशन समाचार जन० १९५९ के परिशिष्टांक में इन ग्रन्थों की सूची है। अतः यहां स्थान की कृपणता करना उचित होगा। इसी प्रकार कहानी, उपन्यास, नाट्य कला पर निकले ग्रन्थों की सूची भी प्रकाशन समाचार के इस अंक में प्राप्त है।

अन्य भाषाओं का अध्ययन

अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं और साहित्यों के अध्ययन भी अब हिन्दी में प्राप्त होने लगे हैं। कुछ अध्ययन बहुत विस्तृत और उच्च-स्तर के हैं और कुछ अपनी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में ही हैं। हिन्दी के विस्तृत अध्ययनों की दृष्टि से ये पुस्तकें विशेष रूप से दृष्टव्य हैं:—उदय नारायण तिवारी: भोजपुरी भाषा और साहित्य (५४); कपिलदेव द्विवेदी: अर्थ विज्ञान और व्याकरण दर्शन (५१); बाबूराम सक्सेना: अर्थ विज्ञान (५१) और दक्खिनी हिन्दी; भोलानाथ तिवारी: भाषा विज्ञान (५१); शिवनाथ: हिन्दी कारकों का विकास (४८); सरयूप्रसाद अग्रवाल: प्राकृत विमर्ष।

हिन्दी साहित्य के कुछ कालों या खंडों के विस्तृत अध्ययन सामने आए—भोलानाथ: आधुनिक हिन्दी साहित्य (२५–५० तक); वार्ष्णेय: आधुनिक हिन्दी साहित्य (१८५०–१९०० तक) और आधुनिक हिन्दी साहित्य की भूमिका (१७५७–१८५७); श्रीकृष्ण-लाल: आधुनिक हिन्दी साहित्य (१९००–१९२५); सरनाम सिंह: हिन्दी साहित्य पर संस्कृत का प्रभाव (५४); ह० द्विवेदी: हिन्दी साहित्य का आदि काल (५२)। अन्य साहित्यों पर विस्तृत अध्ययनों में भरत सिंह का "पाली साहित्य का इतिहास" (५१) महत्व का है। विंटरनित्स के अनन्तर इस भाषा और साहित्य का प्रामाणिक विवरण अब हिन्दी में भी प्राप्त है। जातकों के अनुवाद तो ५ भागों में आनन्दजी ने उपलब्ध कर ही दिए हैं। मोतीलाल मेनारिया का राजस्थानी भाषा और साहित्य (५१) भी महत्व का है। इससे पहले राजस्थानी भाषा पर इतनी छानबीन नहीं हुई थी।

भाषा-साहित्य सम्बन्धी छोटी छोटी परिचयात्मक पुस्तिकाएं भी प्रकाशित हुईं। इनमें राजकमल के "भारतीय साहित्य माला" के अन्तर्गत बंगला, तेलुगु, अवधी, मालवी साहित्य के परिचय निकल चुके हैं। इधर उर्दू साहित्य भी नागरी लिपि में प्रचुर मात्रा में आया है। इस सम्बन्ध में श्री अयोध्याप्रसाद गोयलीय का प्रयत्न सराहनीय है। भारतीय ज्ञानपीठ से शेर-ओ-शायरी नाम से नए-पुराने शायरों की रचनाएं और शेर-ओ-सुखन (५ भाग) नाम से उर्दू का विस्तृत इतिहास भी निकला है। हिन्दी में उर्दू को लाने के प्रयत्न में श्री फिराक साहब का प्रयत्न भी सराहनीय है। अन्य विभाषा साहित्य में केशरीनारायण शुक्ल का रूसी साहित्य का इतिहास, श्री कृष्णलाल शरसोड़े का मराठी साहित्य का इतिहास (४८); एस० पी० खत्री: अंग्रेजी साहित्य का इतिहास (४७) आदि मोटी रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत करते हैं।

लोक साहित्य

हिन्दी के लोक साहित्य पर गवेषणात्मक कार्य की प्रचुर सम्भावनाएं हैं। हिन्दी के विस्तृत भू-खंड में राजस्थानी, ब्रज, बुंदेली, अवधी, मैथिली भाषाएं हैं, जिनका अपना साहित्य है तथा पचासों बोलियां है जिनमें लोक साहित्य जीवित है। हिन्दी गद्य के जनक भारतेन्दु ने आज से एक शती पूर्व लोक साहित्य की ओर हम लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। पं० रामनरेश त्रिपाठी ने सन् १९२५ में ग्राम गीतों का संग्रह और ३१ में घाघ और भडरी प्रकाशित कर इस कार्य का श्रीगणेश किया था। इधर के दशक में लोक साहित्य हिन्दी के अन्तर्गत शास्त्र के रूप में विकसित हो रहा है। इस क्षेत्र में कार्य करनेवाले प्रधान मनीषी डा० सत्येन्द्र: ब्रज लोक साहित्य का अध्ययन

(४६—थीसिस) और लोक साहित्य प्रवेश (५६), श्याम परमार (भारतीय लोक साहित्य —५४) हैं। सत्येन्द्रजी ने लोक साहित्य में वैज्ञानिक ढंग से साहित्य संकलन और गवेषणात्मक कार्य का सूत्रपात किया है। श्री परमार की पुस्तक में उपयोगी बिब्लियाग्राफी दी हुई है तथा मोटे रूप से लोक साहित्य पर विचार किया है। तीसरे व्यक्ति देवेन्द्र सत्यार्थी विगत बीस वर्षों से देश के विभिन्न अंचलों में घूम घूम कर लोक साहित्य का संग्रह—मनन कर रहे हैं। इधर के दशक में धरती गाती है (४८), बेला फूले आधी रात, (लोक गीतों का संग्रह—४८) आदि ने अच्छी ख्याति अर्जित की है। लोक साहित्य की शक्ति का इससे अच्छा और क्या प्रमाण है कि इसने सत्यार्थी जैसा लोक लेखक पैदा किया। कुछ विचारकों का मत है कि आधुनिक हिन्दी में विभिन्न बोलियों का विकास और अध्ययन राष्ट्र की एकता के लिए शुभ लक्षण नहीं। यह वैज्ञानिक सत्य नहीं है। राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी इस प्रकार के गवेषणात्मक कार्यों से निश्चित रूप से समृद्ध होगी।

जीवनी और यात्रा

आचार्य महावीरप्रसाद द्विवेदी ने हिन्दी में जीवनियों की परम्परा चलाई थी। उनके बाद श्रीबनारसीदास चतुर्वेदी ने भी करुण-रस मिश्रित जीवनियां लिखीं। आज भी इस दशक में जीवनी और यात्रा साहित्य लिखा गया है। रेखाचित्र और संस्मरणों को भी इसी वर्ग में सम्मिलित किया जा सकता है।

इधर के जीवनी साहित्य में बेनीपुरी: कार्ल मार्क्स और रोजा लुक्जिम्बुर्ग; राहुल: स्तालिन (५३) और लेनिन (५५); शिव० सहाय: राष्ट्रपति राजेन्द्र प्रसाद (५४); हरिभाऊ उपाध्याय कृत जमनालाल प्रमुख है। आत्म चरितों में सर्वोत्तम पुस्तक राहुल कृत मेरी जीवन यात्रा (४६) है। कथा शैली में शांतिप्रिय द्विवेदी कृत परिव्राजक की प्रजा (५२) एक अच्छी कला कृति है। देवेन्द्र सत्यार्थी की जीवनी चांद सूरज के बीरन (५३) में भारत भूमि का गहरा रंगरूप उतरा है। डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद कृत आत्मकथा (४७) भी बचपन के विस्तृत ब्यौरों और सरल-चुस्त भाषा की दृष्टि से बेजोड़ है। संस्मरणों की कला में श्रीबनारसीदास चतुर्वेदी को पार करना कठिन है। इधर उनके रेखाचित्र (५२) और संस्मरण (५२) निकले हैं। जैनेन्द्र कुमार: ये और वे (५४); गुलाबराय: मेरी असफलताएं; किशोरीदास वाजपेयी: साहित्यिक जीवन के अनुभव और संस्मरण (५३); प्रभुदास गांधी: जीवन प्रभात (५४) अन्य महत्वपूर्ण रचनाएं हैं। इधर कमलेशजी "मैं इनसे मिला" इन्टरव्यू शैली पर हिन्दी को उपयोगी साहित्य दे रहे हैं। तरुण कथाकार राजेन्द्र यादव ने चेखव: एक इन्टरव्यू (५५) द्वारा चेखव की जीवनी और अध्ययन दोनों को एक साथ सँजो दिया है।

यात्रा

यात्रा सम्बन्धी साहित्य जीवनी साहित्य से स्वभावतः ही कम है। हिन्दी के सबसे बड़े यात्री राहुल जी है। यात्रा सम्बन्धी सब अच्छी पुस्तकें आपने इसी दशक में लिखी— किन्नर देश में (तिब्बत पर—४८), यात्रा के पन्ने (५२), राहुल यात्रावली (१ भाग, ४६)। राहुलजी ने "घुमक्कड़ शास्त्र" (४६) में शिष्ट हास्य और रोचक विवरणों से प्रस्तुत कर यात्रा कर्म को पूरा कर्तव्य शास्त्र बना डाला है। अज्ञेय अभी

तक कथा-कार थे और सम्पादक भी; अब, अरे यायावर रहेगा याद (५३) लिखकर इस क्षेत्र में भी शिल्प कौशल दिखलाया है। अन्य महत्वपूर्ण देशी-विदेशी यात्रा पुस्तकों में:— अमृतराय: सुबह के रंग (चीन—५४); भग० उपाध्याय: कलकत्ता से पीकिंग (५५); कौशल्यायन: आज का जापान (५४); मो० राकेश: आखिरी चट्टान तक (दक्षिण-भारत—५३); यशपाल: लोहे की दीवारों के दोनों ओर; बेनीपुरी: पैरों में पंख बाँधकर (५२); और सत्येन्द्र मजूमदार: आंखों देखा रूस—मुख्य हैं।

इतिहास

इधर के दशक की इतिहास सम्बन्धी उल्लेखनीय पुस्तकें इस प्रकार हैं:—

अ० स० अलतेकर: गुप्तकालीन मुद्राएं (५४)। गुप्त मुद्राओं पर हिन्दी का यह मौलिक ग्रन्थ है और अब इस विषय पर किसी भी भाषा की तुलना में यह सर्वाधिक प्रामाणिक और अंतिम ग्रन्थ है। समग्र मुद्राशास्त्र की दृष्टि से वासुदेव उपाध्याय कृत "भारतीय सिक्के" भी (४८) अच्छी कृति है। प्राचीन भारत पर उल्लेखनीय मौलिक ग्रन्थ हैं:—अर्जुन चौबे: आदि भारत (५३); भगवतशरण उपाध्याय: प्राचीन भारत का इतिहास (४९)। अंग्रेजी से भी कई अनुवाद प्राप्त हैं। इधर प्राङ्मौर्य-बिहार (५४) पर डा० देवसहाय त्रिवेद का सुन्दर ग्रन्थ निकला है। मध्यकाल पर वासुदेव उपाध्याय: पूर्वमध्यकालीन भारत (५२), विजयनगर साम्राज्य का इतिहास; लक्ष्मी-शंकर व्यास: चौलुक्य कुमारपाल (५४); केशवचन्द्र मिश्र का "चन्देल और उनका राजत्वकाल" (५४); प्रमुख प्रकाशन हैं। सतीशचन्द्र काला: सिन्धु सभ्यता (५५); शिवशेखर मिश्र: भारती सभ्यता में आर्येतरांश (५२) और वासुदेव शरण अग्रवाल: भारत की मौलिक एकता पुस्तक अपने क्षेत्र में अकेली हैं। डा० रघुबीरसिंह ने पूर्व मध्यकालीन भारत के बहुत बाद सन् ५० में "रतलाम का प्रथम राज्य" ग्रन्थ दिया है। इधर भारतीय संस्कृति पर निकलनेवाले ग्रन्थों की भी कोई कमी नहीं रही। प्रमुख ग्रन्थ-बलदेव उपाध्याय: आर्य संस्कृति (५३); रांगेय राघव: प्राचीन भारतीय परम्परा और इतिहास; शिवदत्त ज्ञानी: भारतीय संस्कृति; रामजी उपाध्याय: भारत की प्राचीन संस्कृति (४८)। इसके अतिरिक्त छोटी छोटी और पुस्तकें भी हैं।

इस दशक में इतिहास के ये मौलिक ग्रन्थ अवश्य निकले हैं, फिर भी इतिहास की अनेक शाखाओं पर हिन्दी में पुस्तकें नहीं। लिपि (Palaeography) और शिलालेख शास्त्र (Epigraphy) पर कुछ नही है। भारत की कई भाषाएं इतिहास के क्षेत्र में हिन्दी से आगे हैं—विशेषकर मराठी और बंगला भाषा में। किन्तु हिन्दी में पहले जैसा अभाव अब नहीं है। अनुवादों के द्वारा भी श्रीवृद्धि हो रही है। उदाहरणार्थ श्रीयदुनाथ सरकार के औरंगजेब और शिवाजी का अनुवाद डा० रघुबीरसिंह ने इसी दशक में किया है। इस क्षेत्र में निराशा की स्थिति दूर हो रही है।

समाज शास्त्र

सामाजिक विज्ञान में मोटेरूप से समाजशास्त्र, राजनीति, अर्थशास्त्र, कानून, शासन, वाणिज्य, शिक्षा आदि का अन्तर्भाव होता है। अब इन सब विषयों पर छोटी बड़ी पुस्तकें प्राप्त है। हां, कानून के विषय में प्रगति नहीं हो पायी है। पारिभाषिक

शब्दावली, संविधान, पंचायतराज्य के नियम तथा दंडविधान आदि तो हिन्दी में अवश्य प्राप्त हैं, किन्तु कानून सम्बन्धी उच्चकोटि के प्रकाशन उपलब्ध नहीं।

इधर के दशक में, कैलाशनाथ जैटली: समाज दर्शन; डा० फतहसिंह: भारतीय समाज शास्त्र (५३); रघुराज गुप्त: भारत में सामाजिक कल्याण और समाजशास्त्र के सिद्धान्त (५३); राजेश्वर प्रसाद अर्गल: समाजशास्त्र; हरिदत्त वेदालंकार: हिन्दू परिवार मीमांसा (५४) प्रकाश में आई हैं। नृत्तत्वपर श्रीबजरंगलाल लोहिया: राजस्थान की जातियां; आचार्य सेन: भारतवर्ष में जातिभेद और भ० केला कृत हमारी आदिम जातियां (५०) प्रमुख है।

राजनीति

राजनीति पर भी अनेक अच्छी पुस्तकें उपलब्ध हैं। इनमें प्रमुख—मदनगोपाल गुप्त: राजनीति शास्त्र के आधार; आशाराम: राजनीति विज्ञान (५५); कन्हैयालाल वर्मा: पाश्चात्य राजनीतिक विचारों का इतिहास (५२); गाडगिल: समाज-शास्त्र (५२—अनु०); राधानाथ चतुर्वेदी: पाश्चात्य राजदर्शन का इतिहास (५४) प्रमुख हैं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून पर केवल डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द की पुस्तक निकली थी, अन्य कोई उत्तम पुस्तक नहीं। डिप्लोमेसी पर भी अभी पुस्तकें नहीं हैं। लास्की की दो पुस्तकें हिन्दी में आ चुकी है। सम्मेलन ने प्लेटो के मूल ग्रीक पुस्तक का हिन्दी अनुवाद "आदर्शनगर-व्यवस्था" पांच वर्ष पूर्व छापा है।

शिक्षा

शिक्षा महत्व का विषय है। इस विषय में भी राजनीति-साहित्य जैसी स्थिति है। अर्थात् कुछ पुस्तकें विस्तृत अध्ययन देती हैं तो कुछ पाठ्य पुस्तकों जैसी हैं। एस० पी० सिंह: शिक्षा के दार्शनिक आधार (५१); जगदीशचन्द्र: नवीन भारत के पब्लिक स्कूल; द्वारिका सिंह: बुनियादी शिक्षा में विभिन्न विषयों की शिक्षण विधि (पटना); प्यारेलाल रावत: प्राचीन से आधुनिक काल तक भारतीय शिक्षा का इतिहास; रामखेलावन चौधरी: शिक्षण विधियों की रूपरेखा (५५); वेणीमाधव: प्रौढ शिक्षा के प्रयोग व विधान; सरयूप्रसाद: पाश्चात्य शिक्षा का संक्षिप्त इतिहास (४६); सीताराम चतुर्वेदी: भाषा की शिक्षा और शिक्षा प्रणालियां और उनके प्रवर्तक; सीताराम जायसवाल: शिक्षा शास्त्र; सुबोध अग्र०: भारतीय शिक्षा सिद्धान्त प्रमुख रूप से उल्लेखनीय हैं। संक्षेप मे यह सब पुस्तकें या तो प्रशिक्षण (Training) सम्बन्धी हैं या सैद्धान्तिक। कुछ इतिहास भी देती हैं। किन्तु विश्व विद्यालय स्तर की शिक्षा या उनके संगठन आदि पर हिन्दी में पुस्तकें नहीं हैं। हां, हिन्दी में कुछ दीक्षान्त भाषण अवश्य प्राप्त हैं। शिक्षा जैसे विषय पर आवश्यक पुस्तकों का अभाव नहीं है।

शासन सम्बन्धी साहित्य

इधर शासन सम्बन्धी यह पुस्तक छपी हैं:—पन्नालाल श्रीवास्तव कृत भारतीय शासन की रूपरेखा (५२ द्वि० सं०), रघुराज गुप्त की सामाजिक कल्याण और सुरक्षा, मदन-

मोहन गुप्त: भारत नए संविधान तक; शि० उपाध्याय: भारतीय शासन विधान। गाडगिल का सभा शास्त्र और इल्यास अहमद के शासन-यन्त्र का अनुवाद (४८) हो चुका है। नागरिक शास्त्र पर अब हिन्दी में अनेक छोटी-बड़ी पुस्तकें हैं। डा० अलतेकर की पुस्तक प्राचीन भारतीय शासन पद्धति (४७) पुराने शासन को समझने में सहायक है। भारतीय संविधान पर अनेक अध्ययन सामने आ चुके हैं। शासन के विभिन्न अंगों पर पुस्तकों की आवश्यकता बनी हुई है।

पत्रिकाएं

यह दशक पत्रिकाओं की दृष्टि से उज्जवल रहा है। पुरानी चली आती ना० प्र० पत्रिका, सम्मेलन पत्रिका और मासिक सरस्वती अपने स्थान पर बनी हुई हैं।

युद्ध के अनन्तर पटना से अवन्तिका (५२); हैदराबाद से अजन्ता (४६) और कल्पना (४६); लखनऊ से युगचेतना (५४), नयापथ (५२); कलकत्ता से नया समाज (४८); वर्धा से राष्ट्र भारती (५०) प्रतिमास साहित्य और समाज के प्रश्नों पर विचार करती हुई आगे बढ़ रही हैं। इनका स्तर संतोषप्रद है, वरन् कहना चाहिए कि अब हिन्दी की यह पत्रिकाएं भारतीय साहित्य में गौरवपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त कर चुकी हैं, या करती दीख पड़ती हैं। नई त्रैमासिक पत्रिकाओं में आलोचना (५१) ने शीर्ष स्थान प्राप्त कर लिया है। हिन्दी साहित्य की सम्पूर्ण गतिविधि इन पाँच वर्षों में इस पत्रिका ने अपने कलेवर में समेट ली है। अन्य त्रैमासिक पत्रों में दिल्ली का देवनागर (अन्तरप्रान्तीय आदान-प्रदान) और बनारस का जनपद (लोक साहित्य की पत्रिका) चार छ अंक निकलकर ही कालकवलित हो गए। इसी प्रकार पटना से हिमालय भी धूमधाम से निकलकर अन्तर्ध्यान हो गया। सिद्ध है कि आज भी अच्छी और उपयोगी पत्रिकाओं की अकाल मृत्यु का भय बना है। इसी तरह प्रयाग पुन: दिल्ली से निकलकर प्रतीक भी शेष हो गया और पत्रिकाओं के उच्चस्तर का मधुर-कटु प्रतीक मात्र स्मृतिपटल पर रह गया है। ब्रज भाषा के क्षेत्र में ब्रज भारती (४२) महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कर रही है और प्रयाग विश्वविद्यालय से अनुशीलन हिन्दी मे शोधपूर्ण कार्य कर रहा है।

हिन्दी में डाइजेस्टों का एक दम अभाव था। किन्तु इधर के दशक में नवनीत (५२—बम्बई) ने अच्छा स्थान बना लिया है। सरिता (४५) और ज्ञानोदय (५१) ने सरस और रुचिपूर्ण सामग्री देकर निश्चितरूप से जनरूचि का मार्जन किया है। इन पत्रिकाओं का भविष्य आशाप्रद है। कहानी की पत्रिकाओं का स्तर बहुत नीचा था। किन्तु प्रयाग से जन्म लेकर कहानी ने केवल तीसरे वर्ष में ही सिक्का जमा लिया है। इसने दो विशेषांक निकालकर समग्र भारतीय कहानी साहित्य की प्रगति के प्रतिनिधित्व का सफल प्रयत्न किया है। पत्रिका जगत में भी प्रयोग की प्रवृत्ति जन्म ले चुकी है। चौहान द्वारा सम्पादित काव्यधारा (५५); नई कविता (सम्पा० जगदीश गुप्त —५४—अर्ध वार्षिक); निकष (सम्पा० भारती—५५—अर्ध वा०) ने अच्छे प्रयोग किये हैं। यह पत्रिकाएं इतना तो व्यक्त करती ही हैं कि साहित्य की प्रगति की नाप जोख के प्रति आज का लेखक चौकन्ना है। प्रकाशन-सूचना का विवरण प्रस्तुत करने की दृष्टि से प्रकाशन-समाचार और हिन्दी प्रचारक उत्तम कार्य कर रहे हैं।

शासन की ओर से मासिक आजकल (४५) ने छपाई-सौन्दर्य तथा जनरुचि के परिष्कृत निबंधों के रूप में स्थान बना लिया है। विज्ञान प्रगति (५२ से), उद्योग

व्यापार पत्रिका (५३ से) भी उपयोगी कार्य कर रही है। अ० भा० कांग्रेस: आर्थिक समीक्षा (५१) और सस्ता साहित्य मंडल से जीवन साहित्य (३९), गोरखपुर से आरोग्य (४१), दिल्ली से सफल जीवन (५४), उदयपुर से समाज शिक्षण (५०) और पूना से उद्यम आदि अनेक विषयों की पत्रिकाएं आज हिन्दी में सुचारू रूप से प्रकाशित होती है। इन पत्रिकाओं की मांग है—अर्थात् प्रकाशक और पाठक के बीच का यह उत्साह अच्छे भविष्य का आभास देता है। रेडियो जगत की मुख्य पत्रिका प्रसारिका (५३) और मध्य प्रदेश (नागपुर से ४७) से प्रकाशित "मध्य प्रदेश कोओपरेटिव क्वार्टर्ली अपने विषय की प्रथम पत्रिकाएं हैं। इसी प्रकार पुस्तकालय-विज्ञान पर पटना से पुस्तकालय-सन्देश (५२) और पुस्तकालय (५४) प्रकाशित होते हैं।

साप्ताहिक पत्रिकाओं में आज दो पत्रिकाओं का नाम निःसंकोच लिया जा सकता है—धर्मयुग (बम्बई—५०) और हिन्दुस्तान (दिल्ली—५१)। प्रथम पत्र मुद्रण-कला और चित्रों के कारण लोक प्रिय; द्वितीय सब प्रकार की ज्ञानवर्धक और रोचक सामग्री देनेवाला है। प्रचलन की दृष्टि से भी इन दोनों पत्रों ने स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्ति से पहले के सब साप्ताहिक पत्रों में रेकार्ड स्थापित किया है। हिन्दी दैनिकों की संख्या तो देश में सबसे अधिक है ही। तीन-चार दैनिक प्रथम कोटि का कार्य कर रहे हैं।

पत्रकार-कला

हिन्दी में पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के क्रमबद्ध इतिहास पर पहली दृष्टि डालनेवाले व्यक्ति सम्भवतः बाबू राधाकृष्ण दास थे। आपने हिन्दी भाषा के सामयिक पत्रों का इतिहास (१८९४—ना० प्र० सभा) लिखा। पुनः नन्दकुमारदेव ने पत्र सम्पादन कला (२३ में) पुस्तक प्रकाशित कराई। सन् ३० में विष्णुदत्त शुक्ल ने (शुक्ल सदन-बारा, उन्नाव) पत्रकार-कला पुस्तक लिखी। इस पुस्तक में पुरानी पत्रिकाओं के फोटो तक छापे। आधुनिक पत्रकार-कला पर रा० र० खाडिलकर कृत आधुनिक पत्रकार-कला (५३), वोल्सेले कृत भारतीय पत्रकार-कला (अनु० ५३) ज्ञानमंडल काशी से प्रकाशित हुए। "समाचार पत्रों का इतिहास" नाम से ज्ञान मंडल ने चालीस वर्ष के अनुभवी वयोवृद्ध पत्रकार अंबिकाप्रसाद वाजपेयी का ग्रन्थ भी इसी वर्ष निकाला। यह पुस्तक हिन्दी पत्रकारीका संक्षिप्त किन्तु प्रामाणिक इतिहास है। कमलापति त्रिपाठी कृत पत्र और पत्रकार ने भी रोचक सामग्री दी है। हैदराबाद के हिन्दी समाचार पत्र संग्रहालय ने हिन्दी समाचार पत्र निर्देशिका और हिन्दी समाचार पत्र सूची, १ भाग, १८२६—१९२५, छाप कर उपयोगी कार्य किया है।

संदर्भ-ग्रन्थ

इस दशक में कई भाषा सम्बन्धी कोष और पारिभाषिक शब्दावलियाँ निकलीं। भाषा कोषों में ज्ञानमंडल काशी का वृहत् हिन्दी कोष; लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय (हिन्दी विभाग) से ब्रज भाषा-सूर-कोष (क्रमशः प्रकाशन), हिन्दुस्तानी एकेडेमी से तुलसी शब्द सागर, श्री रामाज्ञा द्विवेदी द्वारा सम्पादित अवधी कोष; कम्प्रीहैन्सिव इंगलिश-हिन्दी डिक्शनरी (सम्पा० डा० रघुवीर—५५) प्रधान है। राजेन्द्र द्विवेदी कृत साहित्य शास्त्र का पारिभाषिक शब्द-कोष (५५) साहित्यकारों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण रचना है। पारिभाषिक

कोषों के लिए शासन और संस्थाओं की ओर से प्रयत्न हुए हैं। यों तो इस प्रकार के प्रयत्न ना० प्र० सभा, काशी ने इस शती के आरम्भ से ही किए थे किन्तु हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा पद मिलने पर इस ओर अधिक ध्यान गया है। सन् ४६ में श्री राहुलजी और श्री माचवे के सम्पादन में शासन शब्द-कोष हि० सा० सम्मेलन प्रयाग से निकला। ना० प्र० सभा से भी शासकीय विभागों पर (जैसे पुलिस, जिला और नगरपालिका सम्बंधी) छोटी छोटी पुस्तिकाएं निकली हैं। शासन (केन्द्रीय और राज्य शासन दोनों) भी इस प्रकार के प्रकाशन कर रहा है। इस तरह के प्रकाशन अभी उत्साहवर्धक नहीं हैं। कार्य के परिमाण में सन्देह नहीं है, किन्तु अब एक ऐसे स्थायी अखिल भारतीय सम्पादकमंडल की आवश्यकता है जो इस कार्य को न केवल एकरूपता दे सके, वरन् एक विशिष्ट कार्य-पद्धति का विकास भी राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कर सके।

सन् ४५ में माताप्रसाद गुप्त ने हिन्दी के सन् १८६७ से १९४२ तक के प्रकाशित साहित्य को हिन्दी-पुस्तक-साहित्य (हिन्दुस्तानी एकेडेमी, प्रयाग) के नाम से रखकर महत्व-पूर्ण अंग की पूर्ति की। किन्तु मराठी भाषा के मराठी-ग्रन्थ-सूची (सम्पा० श० ग० दाते) की तुलना में यह प्रकाशन फीका है। किसी भारतीय साहित्य में ऐसी साहित्य सूची उपलब्ध नहीं। आज भी हिन्दी में बंगला के समान साहित्य-साधक चरित माला या मराठी के समान भारतवर्षीय चरित्रकोष (३ भाग) नही है। आज से २५ वर्ष पूर्व द्वारकाप्रसाद चतुर्वेदी ने हिन्दी चरिताम्बुधि दिया था, और अब हरिबाबू कंसल का भारतीय चरिताम्बुधि भी है। किन्तु हिन्दी भाषा और साहित्य की गौरव गरिमा के अनुकूल कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ है। इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश में शासनस्तर पर कोई कार्य हो रहा है। हिन्दी में १८०० से १८६७ तक की मुद्रित पुस्तकों की कोई सूची उपलब्ध नहीं। किसी वड़े पुस्तकालय की मुद्रित सूची उपलब्ध नहीं। वैज्ञानिक रूप से सम्पादित श्रेष्ठ पुस्तकों की भी कोई सूची उपलब्ध नहीं। हाँ, बिहार राज्य के शिक्षा विभाग ने १९५२ में न्यूज प्रिंट पर हिन्दी ग्रन्थ-सूची (पृ० ३००) छपाई है। पुस्तकों के चुनाव में किसी पद्धति का पता नहीं लगता। एक एक विषय पर प्राप्त अधिक से अधिक पुस्तकों की सूची प्रस्तुत करने का यह प्रथम प्रयत्न अवश्य कहा जा सकता है। राजकमल ने एक उपयोगी सूची दी है, यथास्थान उसकी चर्चा करेंगे।

हिन्दी से अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के कोष भी अब प्राप्त हैं:—पो० रामचन्द्र शर्मा: हिन्दी तेलुगु कोष (५३); हिन्दी तामिल कोष और हिन्दी तेलुगु कोष (३९–५०—दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा); गो० प० नेने: हिन्दुस्तानी, मराठी शब्द-कोष (३९); ग० र० वैशंपायन: हिन्दी मराठी व्यवहार कोष (४९); म० प्र० देसाई: राष्ट्रभाषानो गुजराती कोष (३९); बरन्निकोफ कृत हिन्दी रूसी शब्द-कोष (५३) की चर्चा खूब हुई है। सन् ४३ में सम्मेलन से समाचार-पत्र शब्द-कोष निकला तथा ह० नि० द्विवेदी कृत शासन-शब्द-संग्रह, विद्या मंदिर प्रकाशन ग्वालियर से प्रकाशित हुआ।

प्रकाशन-स्तर

इधर राजकमल द्वारा प्रकाशित प्रकाशन समाचार (जनवरी ५६) ने हिन्दी की श्रेष्ठ पुस्तकों की विवरणात्मक सूची प्रकाशित की है और हिन्दी प्रचारक ने सन् ५५ के प्रकाशनों की सूची जनवरी के अन्त तक प्रकाशित करने की घोषणा की है। प्रकाशन समाचार में प्रकाशित सूची टैक्निकल दृष्टि से कमजोर होने पर भी पुस्तक-चुनाव की

दृष्टि से उत्तम है। हिन्दी के नए खुलनेवाले पुस्तकालय इस सूची की सहायता से प्रायः सब आधारिक पुस्तकें खरीद सकते हैं। जिन पुराने पुस्तकालयों में उपयोगी पुस्तकों का अभाव है या चुनाव करने में कठिनाई होती है, वे पुस्तकालय भी इस सूची पर भरोसा कर सकते है, छपाई-बंधाई की दृष्टि से पुराने प्रकाशकों में भारती भंडार, ज्ञानमंडल, सम्मेलन मुद्रणालय, ने तथा नए प्रकाशकों में राजकमल, आत्माराम, एशिया-प्रकाशन और कलकत्ता बम्बई के कुछ प्रकाशकों ने अच्छी प्रगति की है। स्पष्ट है कि प्रकाशकों में समय के साथ चलने की लगन है। चारों ओर के प्रयत्नों से लगता है कि दो तीन वर्ष में कुछ और नए अच्छे प्रकाशक सामने आवेंगे।

उपसंहार

दो शब्द हिन्दी भाषा की अभिव्यक्ति शक्ति के सम्बध में भी। हरिश्चन्द्र युग के प्रारम्भ में बालकृष्ण भट्ट, प्रतापनारायण मिश्र, राधाचरण गोस्वामी, आदि ने प्रभावपूर्ण निबंध लिखे। पुनः बालमुकुन्द गुप्त और पराड़करजी ने पत्रकारोपयोगी सरल गद्य का आदर्श उपस्थित किया। गुलेरीजी, रायकृष्णदास और प्रसाद ने भी हिन्दी गद्य को अभिव्यक्ति शक्ति प्रदान की। जिन जिज्ञासुओं ने आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल के निबंध चिन्तामणि में पढ़े हैं, संपूर्णानन्द के चिद्विलास में हिन्दी की विवेचनात्मक शक्ति की थाह ली है या हजारीप्रसाद द्विवेदी कृत बाणभट्ट की आत्मकथा का रस लिया है वह हिन्दी की प्रतिपादन शक्ति से अवश्य प्रभावित होंगे। आज भी यह परम्परा हजारी-प्रसाद द्विवेदी कृत अशोक के फूल, महादेवी कृत शृंखला की कड़ियाँ, विद्या० मिश्र कृत छितवन की छाँह और रामविलास शर्मा कृत प्रगति और परम्परा एवं संस्कृति और साहित्य में मुखरित हो रही है। यह निबंध-साहित्य हिन्दी की बहुमूल्य निधि है। इसका ज्ञान आज उपेक्षा की वस्तु नहीं। इस सम्बन्ध में हिन्दी के निबंध-साहित्य का अध्ययन इन पुस्तकों में प्राप्त है— गंगाबख्श सिंह: द्विवेदी युगीन निबंध-साहित्य (५४); जय० नलिन: हिन्दी निबंधकार (५४); प्र० माचवे: हिन्दी निबंध (५५); शिवनाथ: भारतेन्दुयुगीन निबंध-साहित्य।

इस अभिव्यक्ति शक्ति का अध्ययन एक दूसरे ढंग से भी हो सकता है। पिछले २५–३० वर्षो से उर्दू के बहुत से प्रतिभा-सम्पन्न और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय लेखक हिन्दी में आते रहे हैं। यह परम्परा प्रेमचन्द से सुदर्शन और अश्क को पार करती हुई कृष्णचन्द्र, हसराज रहबर, ख्वाजा अहमद अब्बास, अमृता प्रीतम, कर्तारसिंह दुग्गल और बलवंत सिंह तक चली आ रही है।

इस विवेचन से स्पष्ट है कि इन पृष्ठों में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के अनन्तर लिखे गए सब प्रकार के साहित्य की चर्चा नहीं हो सकी है। इतनी कम जगह में यह सम्भव भी न था। यों यह बतला दिया गया है कि अन्य विषयों के विवरण जनवरी ५६ के प्रकाशन समाचार में उपलब्ध हैं। इस विवेचन से यह भी स्पष्ट है कि हिन्दी का विकास है तो सर्वांगीण, किन्तु यह सन्तुलित नहीं है। इस संतुलन की ओर विद्वानों का ध्यान जाना आवश्यक है। अगले अंक में ललित साहित्य, उपयोगी कला, विज्ञान, धर्म-दर्शन, अभिनन्दन ग्रन्थ और बाल साहित्य आदि पर विचार करने की चेष्टा की जायगी।

BOOKS ON INDIA

	Rs. A.
Eliot: Hinduism and Buddhism, 3 vols.	73- 8
Morgan: Religion of the Hindus	28-12
Conze: Buddhist Texts ..	14- 0
Barrett: Sculptures from Amaravati in the British Museum	17- 8
Randhawa: Kangra Valley Painting	18- 0
Kramrisch: Art of India Through the Ages ..	33- 0
Rubissow: Art of Asia ..	34- 8
Singh: Paintings from Ajanta Caves	75- 0
Rowland: Art in East and West	28-12
Bowers: Dance in India ..	23- 0
Korbel: Danger in Kashmir	34- 8

	Rs. A.
Low: Struggle for Asia ..	13- 4
Denman: Alone to Everest	14- 0
Dittert: Forerunners to Everest	13- 2
Herrligkoffer: Nanga Parbat	18- 6
Satyarathi: Meet My People	16- 0
Penzer: Ocean of Story, set of 10 vols.	480- 0
Tambimuttu: India Love Poems	14- 8
Brown: The White Umbrella	21- 9
Spate: India and Pakistan	57- 0
Wadia: Geology of India ..	43-12
Bower: The Hidden Land	15-12
Cormack: Hindu Women ..	23- 0
Rambach: Golden Age of Indian Art	36-12
Ullman: Man of Everest ..	16- 0

We specialize in books on India. Write to us for the latest list. Catalogues have also been issued on Agriculture, Economics and Botany.

OXFORD BOOK & STATIONERY CO.

17 Park St., Calcutta and Scindia House, New Delhi

INDIAN TEMPLES

by Odette Monod-Bruhl and Sylvain Levi

Surveys the entire development of Indian architecture and sculpture. This is a book that every lover of Indian tradition should possess. 135 full and half page photographs Rs.15

HYDROPONICS

Bengal System, by J. Sholto Douglas

A second edition is now offered to meet the needs of all growers who would have impressive crops under infertile conditions. 29 photographs and 15 line drawings .. .. Rs. 7

TREE TOPS

by Jim Corbett

The visit of Her Majesty the Queen (on her last day as Princess Elizabeth) and her husband to the famous hunting lodge in Kenya. With an introduction by Lord Hailey and exquisite illustrations by R. Sheppard .. .. 6s.

THE OXFORD HOME ATLAS of the World

Prepared by expert research at the Clarendon Press in Oxford, this atlas is unique in its illusion of land relief as seen from the air. 104 pages of maps lavishly printed in full colour .. .. .. 15s.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS

Remember!

THE WORLD PRESS LTD.

The Leading Library Suppliers with a reputation for Speed and Efficiency offers College, University and Special Libraries a guaranteed Book Service at the cheapest rates

Please write:

Book Service Division

37 College St., Calcutta-12

Telephone 34-1444

A few selections from WORLD PRESS Publications

(Complete list on application)

Democratic Government in India by N. Srinivasan ..	Rs.10-0
An Introduction to the Politics of the Middle East by R. C. Ghosh	Rs. 1-8
The Government of the Swiss Republic by R. C. Ghosh ..	Rs. 5-0
The Government of Great Britain	Rs. 7-8
The Government of France	Rs. 7-8
The Government of the Soviet Union by Carter, Ranney and Herz	Rs. 6-0
Measurement of Industrial Productivity by M. M. Mehta ..	Rs. 6-0
Economic Planning by Seymour E. Harris	Rs.12-8
Civil Disturbances during the British Rule in India (1765-1857) by S. B. Chaudhuri	Rs. 8-8
Military System in Ancient India by B. K. Majumdar ..	Rs.10-0

STATE AWARD IN PRINTING

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

In reply to a question of Shri Aniruddha Sinha, M.P., in the Lok Sabha, Shri D. P. Karmarkar, Minister, Commerce and Industry, stated that *Sree Saraswaty Press Ltd. of Calcutta* received the *largest number of awards* in the State Competition in Printing, Designing and Display production.

Hall Mark of
Distinctive Printing

SREE SARASWATY PRESS LTD.,
32 UPPER CIRCULAR ROAD, CALCUTTA 9

Baptist Mission Press

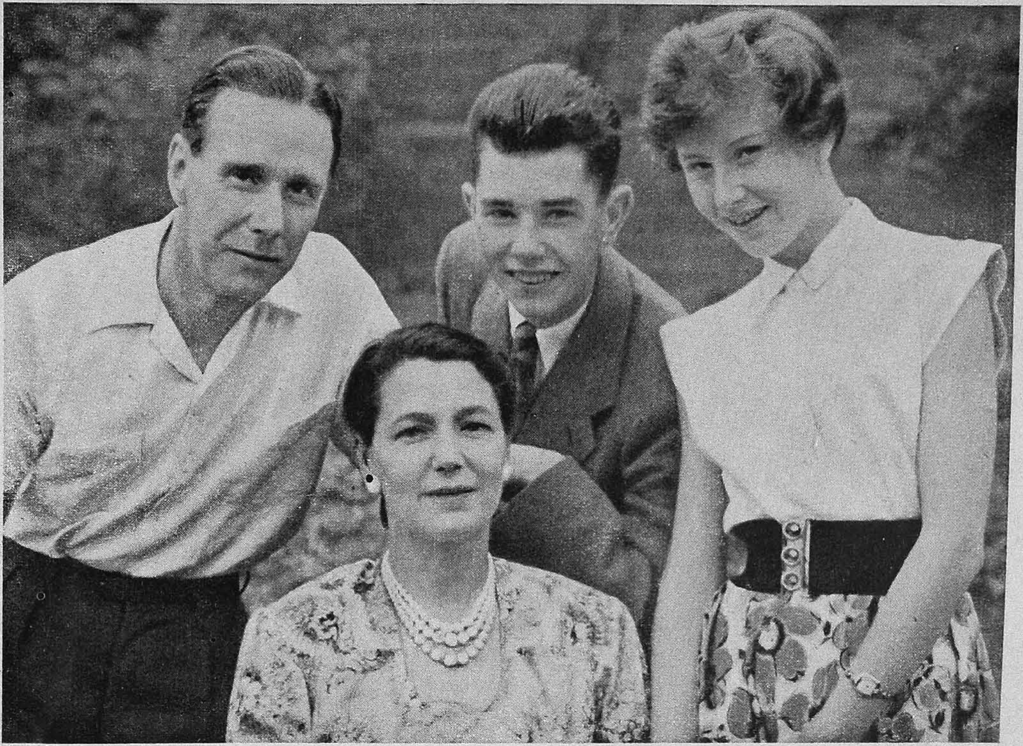
PRINTING OF DISTINCTION
IN FORTY LANGUAGES

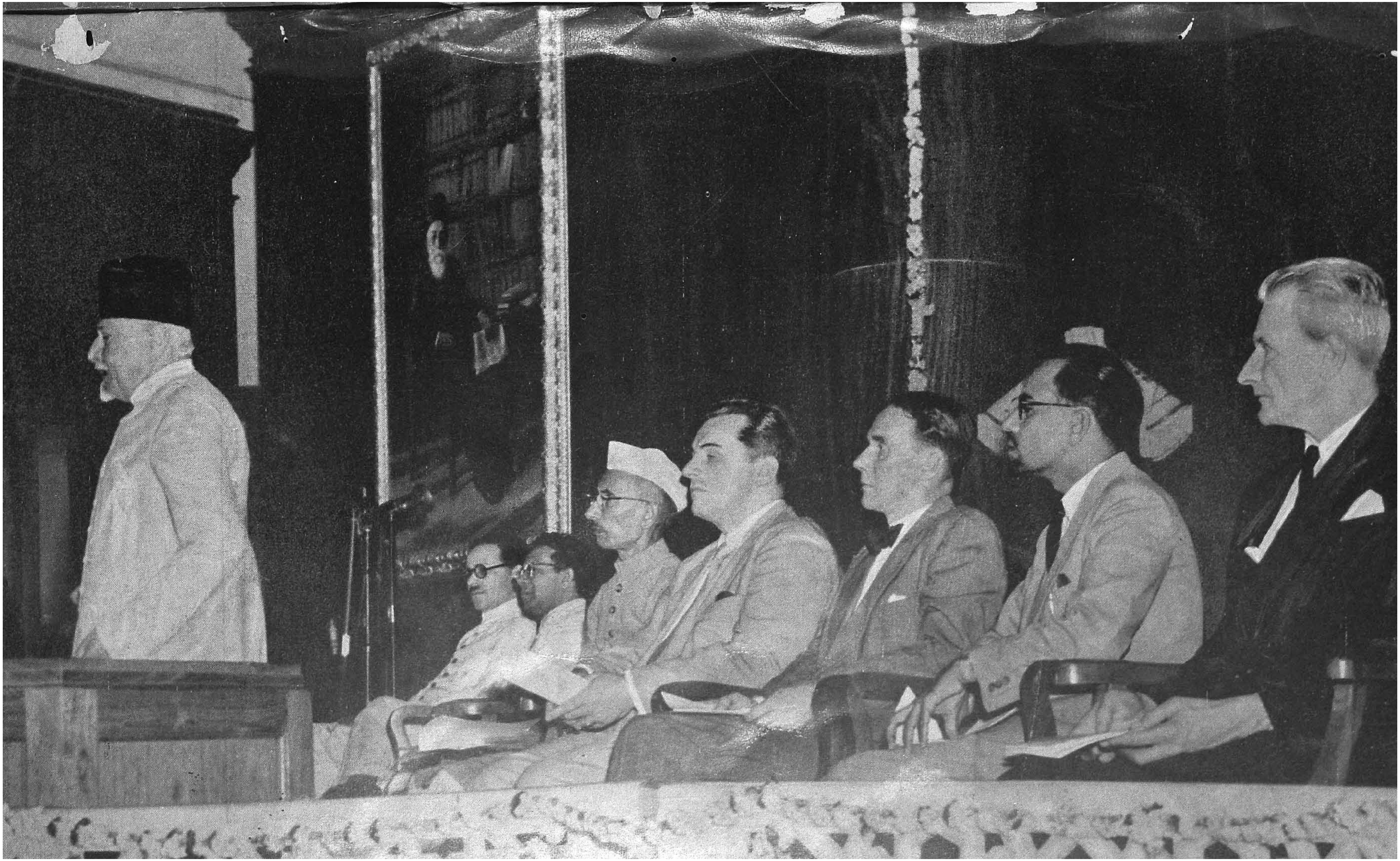
Founded in 1818

41a Lower Circular Road, Calcutta 16

Telephone: 44-1289

Published by B. S. Kesavan, National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta, and printed by Norman A. Ellis, Baptist Mission Press, 41A Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.



The Director of the Unesco Seminar and his happy family. Mrs. Gardner is a Librarian in her own right.

India	Rs.8/-
Great Britain	16 shillings
America	$4·00